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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

New German State?

SOMETHING unique is happening in Germany: the State is dissolving. But the Germans remain a nation. This means, among other things, that they will continue to be a community of culture. And the German culture of the past, like any national culture a product of centuries, will remain part of our Western civilization.

But the Prusso-German State, unlike the German culture, has been an abomination. It is this State which is dissolving. It is this State which in its last convulsion, the Nazi regime, has made the works of Goethe one of its casualties. (The Russians are printing great German works in Moscow, in German.) This is significant and not nearly so obscure as many writers have tried to make out by penning profound-sounding platitudes about "two Germanies," the one supposed to be the Germany of a high culture and the other, the Germany of barbarian political aspirations.

To be sure, Germany's political aspirations have been barbarian. But they have been the outcome of the same economic and social conditions which are reflected in the German culture. And the simple fact is that the sword of the barbarians has been stronger than the pen of the thinkers and the tool of the artists within the same nation.

This barbarian sword is being defeated. The State it built is dissolving. What is to take its place? On the face of it it might look as if the victors could not agree on this question because their coalition is composed of capitalists and socialists. But this conclusion would be a fallacy.

Take the Soviet people first. Anyone who bothers to familiarize himself with no more than the fundamentals of Marxism will see

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC →

Remember Hitler's "Drang Nach Osten" (Drive to the East)? He's learning to hate the sound of that phrase, for now Germany's on the receiving end as Allied armored columns push farther and farther eastward into the Reich.

that the Soviet government strictly adheres to it. It is one of these fundamentals that the capitalist State will eradicate itself. This is happening in Germany. The capitalist State is eradicating itself there; the fact cannot be denied. But this is not all that Marxian thought postulates.

Marxism postulates also that the self-eradication of the capitalist State cannot lead to socialism unless it is accompanied by the growth of a revolutionary movement which is ready to take over at the critical moment. Obviously, no such revolutionary movement—at least, not one possessing the necessary strength—exists in Germany today. Thus, Marxian analysis precludes the attempt to establish socialism in Germany, and this explains why the Soviet is disinterested.

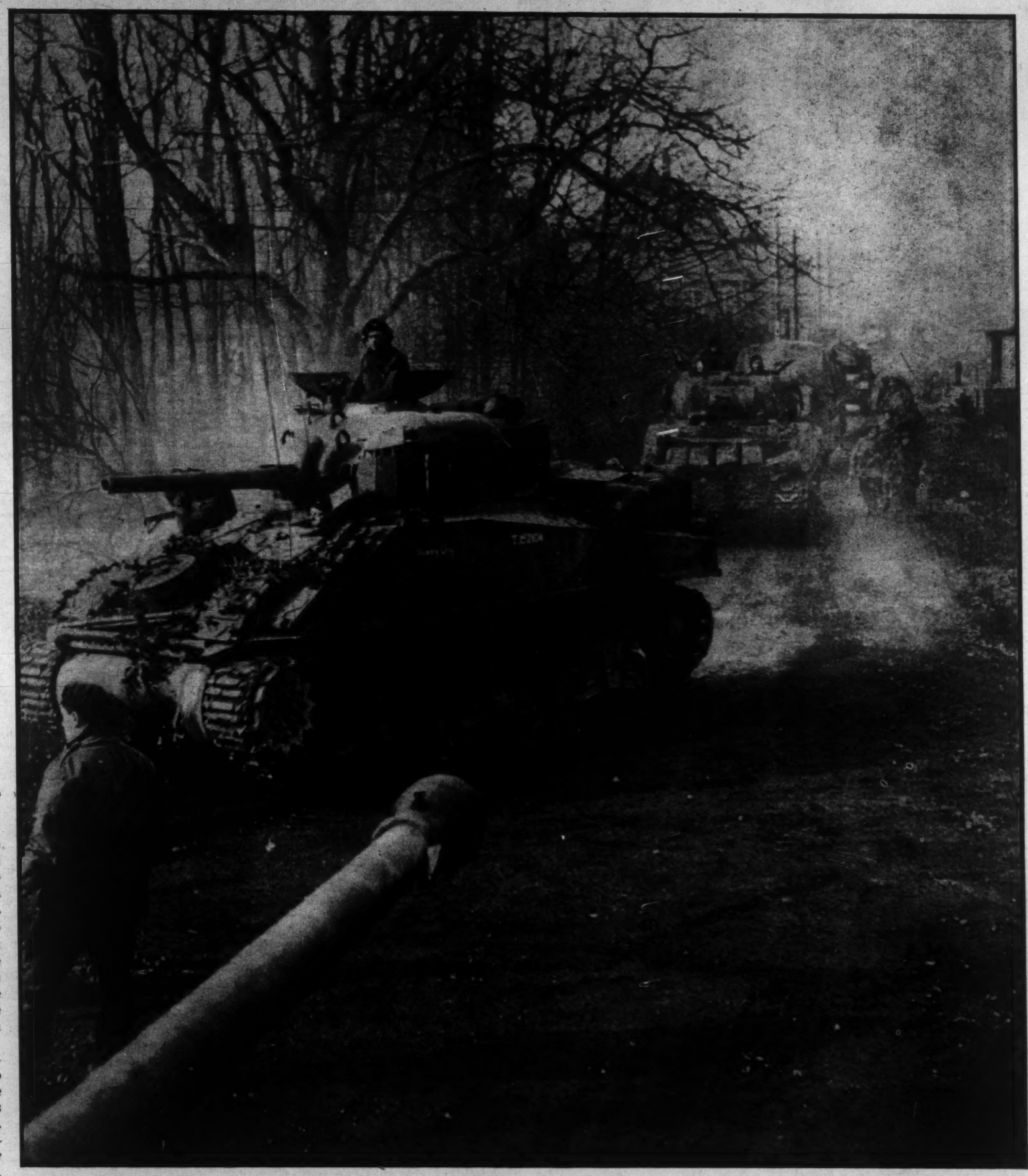
Capitalism for Germany?

CAN the capitalist State be re-established in Germany? This is as impossible as to establish a socialist State there. It has been characteristic of Germany that there existed a division between the ruling classes and the governing classes. The ruling classes were the same classes which are ruling in the Western countries; let us call them for short, the bourgeoisie. But Germany has been governed by the Junkers. At any time between 1848 and 1918 the German bourgeoisie could have taken over the political power. This would have meant a sharing of the power with the people; it would have meant democracy, and the German bourgeoisie would have none of it. They left the task of governing to the Junkers, and the Junkers required no other legitimation than their birth.

The revolution of November 1918 forced the German bourgeoisie to assume the political power and share it with the people. Very soon they tried to thrust it back upon the Junkers. But the Weimar Constitution had made a half-hearted attempt to destroy the economic basis of Junkerdom by abolishing entails and other economic privileges of the nobility. At the same time, the universal franchise destroyed their political privileges. They could only live by the wits of their Papens. Unable to govern they made a compact with the bourgeoisie which was unwilling to govern. Both of them loathed democracy, and jointly they abdicated government to the Nazis.

It goes without saying that the remnants of Junkerdom will be destroyed after this war. The German bourgeoisie, however, cannot be destroyed. But if they did not learn to stand, politically, on their own feet until 1933 they certainly have not learned it since. They can, therefore, not be entrusted with the political future of Germany. They can likewise not be left with full economic power, for it was just this power which they used to foster, first, pan-Germanism and later, nazism.

Thus, Germany confronts the victors with a problem that does not even require a compromise between them. A compromise would be required if it were possible to establish either a capitalist or a socialist State on the German economic, social and political rubble. But neither is possible. That which is possible and necessary is something entirely new, something that challenges the best brains in all the countries of the United Nations.



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False Peace Flashes

AT THIS time people everywhere may expect "phony" announcements that the war is over. There have been flusters of that kind already, and there will be more. This is inevitable when competition is so keen among news agencies; and radio announcers are so anxious to scoop one another with tidings of

(Continued on Page Three)

Gratien Gelinas —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Fridolin, the Bright French Star That Canada Has "Discovered"

By COROLYN COX

GENIUS will out. Talent, which frightens our dour Anglo-Saxon body politic, we usually manage to deflect or submerge. We shake them off, the talented ones, and they turn up, brand new, in a Hollywood decor, only recognizable by the "Canadian-born" tag. Talent in Quebec disturbs us even less, since we can tramp through life on the English language, dismiss our French province as a political ineptitude. Gratien Gelinas probably owes his flowering greatness to this situation. The veil of language protected his genius from discovery until it had time to ripen.

Gratien Gelinas is author, actor and producer of the annual Montreal revue that centres round the figure "Fridolin". He is just winding up the season of the eighth edition. All have been successful, and Mr. Gelinas does quite well for himself financially. As a matter of fact Hollywood has known about him for some time, and in vain suggested he move down among them to be made into a really rich man with his name in Neon lights. Mr. Gelinas, so far, isn't having any. His revue this year has risen to heights of sheer poetry, classic simplicity and humor that suggest the character "Fridolin" will live long after the political goings on he so ably travesties will have been grown over by succeeding shifts of history.

Gratien Gelinas on the stage ranges from a fourteen-year-old irrepressible boy to an aging "notary" in real life is a man of thirty-five. He was born in St. Tite, Quebec, son of a French Canadian father and a French-speaking mother whose maiden name, however, was Davidson and whose forebears were Irish and Scottish mixed. The family moved to Montreal, where the father settled down as an insurance agent. Gratien, one of two children, went to the Commission's schools, took studying seriously. He expected himself to come top of his class, or second or third, and was ashamed if he fell below that upper strata. Spare time he spent in reading, till when he was about 13 the doctor pronounced that he must have more play.

Vacations he spent at his grandfather's in the country, always coming close to the humble people of the farms and small villages. With his flock of cousins he early started getting up homemade "shows". He didn't know what he wanted to be in life, took a classics course at Montreal University with a vague idea of becoming a lawyer. He took himself seriously, tried a bit of acting, and recited solemn and tragic poems. They weren't a great success.

$10 a Week

Out of college in 1929, Gelinas went to work, selling blankets and napkins in Dupuis Freres department store, got $10 a week for it, and after seven weeks was raised to $12. He thought he ought to do better than that, left to go on the payroll of an insurance company. Thereafter he put in nine strenuous years with La Sauvegarde, first as accountant, then as publicity agent. He worked at a terrific pace, but was happy about it, doing things he felt would get him where he wanted to go, teach him what he needed to learn.

Five nights a week he took continuation classes in higher commercial studies. Saturday afternoons and nights he worked as salesman in a cheap Montreal shoe store, the sort that sold 49c. rubbers and $1.15 shoes. Gelinas says this was where he developed the amazing agility Fridolin exhibits on the stage. You ran the customers through fast, quantity sales being of the essence. You leapt up to haul a box down off the shelf, sprang back to a crouch to shove the shoes on your customer's feet, gather in their money, and send them away, making room for the next. He learned about the father that urges his growing girl to crowd her feet into a 10 1/2 shoe because the price jumps up at 11.

On top of all this he found time for Montreal Repertory Theatre, both English and French sections. Sundays only were left for seeing Mlle. Simone Lalonde, but she understood, apparently found there was something to the kind of man who had no time to fool. In 1935 she married Gelinas. Today with four sons and a daughter at home, the creator of Fridolin has something to keep fresh his understanding of the heart of a little boy.

Gelinas was soon doing radio programs, parts in soap operas, small films, and monologues. At the cabaret "Mon Paris" he developed the embryo of Fridolin in a series of monologues about Le Bon Petit Garçon et Le Mauvais Petit Garçon.

When in 1936 Jean Beraud and Louis Francoeur were putting on "Televise-moi-ça" at the St. Denis theatre, Gelinas was given his first chance to do his monologues on the stage. He was immediately what is known as a wow.

In September of 1937 "Fridolin" made his radio debut. Gelinas had spent a year and a half getting him ready. He wrote the whole show, took great risks, crystallized character and script as he tried it on the audience. N. G. Valiquette backed it.

That winter Gelinas faced his cross roads. Should he, with his little family, venture to risk his future on this gift for writing and acting. "Look out", said his inner voice, "few make good in this business". "Go!" cried his little wife without hesitation. He resigned his job with the insurance company. In 1938 he wrote and produced the first of his own revues, gave it the now famous title "Fridolinons".

By this time his name was well made and National Breweries sponsored a regular program. In 1940 he left this lucrative activity, too, to devote his entire energies to his revues.

Original

Today the whole affair is streamlined. Gelinas has a rare balance for an artist of his compelling genius. He has kept close to the people, simple, humble of heart. His business organization is excellently done. Down on St. Denis St., off St. Catherine, you wander up an alley into the centre of a block's back doors to find the entrance to his "studio". It is a splendid little plant, with a big hall for rehearsing anything from a monologue to the ballet scenes, and an inner studio office for Gelinas, air conditioned, equipped with an excellent library of records, books, a bed for show nights when the family are in the country.

There's a workshop where the sets are made, costumes designed. Two managers look after the affairs on the other side of the curtain—Gelinas himself directs everything on the stage. The nucleus of his acting troop stays with him from year to year. About mid-April he closes his show in Quebec City, rests a few weeks, then starts in on the next year's edition. He writes pieces specially for various excellent actors and actresses whose capacities and personalities he knows so well. The parts therefore, being tailor made, fit.

The audience, says Gelinas, takes part in the show as much as the actors. They are his people, and he does not give them something out of a French masterpiece from Europe, but on the stage they see personalities from their own surroundings.

The Fridolin revue shows the influence of Gelinas' wide culture and careful following of the best that is being done in stage art anywhere in the world. His creative writing is very cleverly mounted. But never does he take a Hollywood or Broadway prescription of so many ingredients poured together to make a success. His shows rise up out of the hearts of Quebeckers. Deft and fearless, he tosses his laughs at all and sundry, specially, of course, making Provincial and Federal politics his meat. But he laughs with you at both of us. It is a fresh gaiety that hurts no one. His sketches are human and real, their essence as true to all mankind as to Quebec.

Fridolin may yet do more for Canadian unity than all the lecturers and article writers put together. How much more of this fine vein of talent lies hidden in the Province of Quebec?

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Do We Realize The Great Amounts Involved in Family Allowances?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON JULY 1, the Dominion Treasury is to start paying out by the month an amount which, in the aggregate, may run to $300 millions or more per year. The scheme is called "Family Allowances". It was and is vigorously opposed by the Social Service Department of one large and representative ecclesiastical denomination in Canada. Labor Union leaders have denounced it for its possible effect on the wage structure. And when its proponents are put on the spot to justify it, it is explained that it is intended to supplement the incomes of a class in the community who have never had enough income to properly bring up their families, although no convincing evidence has ever been submitted in support of this.

But all else aside—Mr. Donald Gordon, of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, insists that we shall have to have price and wage control with us for a long time to come because the inflationary situation is even more dangerous than in 1918-1919 because of the high national income and the shortage of consumer products and services. Says he "The pressure on prices might be even greater after the present war".

Bank deposits and currency in circulation are at their peak for all time and Mr. Ilsley is readying the country at large for another and larger Loan. This being the case, how in heaven's name anyone can justify the dumping of these millions of purchasing power into the market at this time is more than anyone except the political blatherskites try to explain.

Are the taxpayers really aware that the amount involved is nearly one-half of the total amount paid out in salaries and wages in some of the pre-war years to employees of the nearly 25,000 manufacturing establishments all across Canada? Do they know or do they care?

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

•

Is Woodside Anti-Soviet?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AFTER reading the commentaries of Mr. Willson Woodside since 1940, one cannot but conclude that he is possessed of a definite anti-Soviet bias. I am not among those who believe the Soviet Union or any nation is above criticism. I do maintain that through all Mr. Woodside's articles there runs a definite anti-Soviet pattern. Apart from admitting that the Red Army fought superbly —which is too obvious to deny—he finds the Kremlin wrong on every count. It would require too much space to specify all these accusations, or attempt to refute them; but in last week's issue the Soviets are criticized for fighting in Czechoslovakia and near Vienna.

It is, I think, reasonable to assume that SATURDAY NIGHT has received numerous letters commenting on this attitude of Mr. Woodside. Several of these were printed which approved of his commentaries, but only one which opposed them. This one letter was unsigned, and could only be described as scurrilous. One cannot but wonder if such a letter was selected in order to give the impression that the writer was typical of all those who disapproved of Mr. Woodside's articles.

Toronto, Ont. F. A. MCMANUS

NOTE: No ulterior motive governed the selection of the hostile letter. It was pointed, vigorous, and (its great merit) short, important in a space-famine.—ED.

•

Keelhauling Mr. Greid

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

FROM a completely feminine point of view I find Mr. Greid's remarks in SATURDAY NIGHT of March 31 open to debate. He seems to me to be talking at cross purposes. He is supposedly interested in equal pay for men and women, but what he talks about is whether "The lady pays". He admits that he makes $4.800 a year, an amount which very few single women are ever able to earn, regardless of how hard they work. And has Mr. G. read the booklet "Why Women Work". If so, he will find the large percentage of women who earn have dependents; and these are "fair financial obligations".

Mr. Greid doesn't take any definite stand about women paying for their own entertainment, but suggests that they should do so unless they are charming and the man feels he would like to pay. Is he going to make that clear before going out? Just as we have many artists painting pictures to produce maybe one genius, so a man has to pay for the entertainment of many women before he finds the one that he considers "attractive, intelligent, witty and amusing". I assure Mr. G. that, as a former resident of Toronto, I know many women who would fill that role, and I wouldn't be surprised to find them sitting at home while other girls are getting out.

Mr. Greid isn't seen at the right places; he actually admits that at a favourite rendezvous he meets nothing but the fluffy-duff, gold-digger type of girl. Why does he not rather look around at business, go to a mixed political meeting, a Symphony Concert or to church.

Arvida, Que. FLORENCE J. RORKE

•

The Great Appeaser

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PROBABLY if I believed every word of all your editorial articles you would be as weary of me as I would be of myself, for I assume that you prefer to appeal to intelligent readers and I know that I don't climb on bandwagons however gaudily painted.

It seems to me that you're on Mr. King's bandwagon for the duration, and one year after. Don't save a place for me, even though I'm a Liberal, for I won't be there. To me the Premier of Canada is continually afraid. He can't say that twice two is four without adding qualifying phrases, to ease the mind of some fathead who has the delusion that it may be five. Even when a law is passed for all people of Canada he won't enforce it evenly.

And his notion of appeasement has been a sort of infection touching all his followers, so that today no one can tell what the Liberal Party means to do or not to do. It has its ear to the ground and its rear in the air and I don't like the attitude.

Toronto, Ont. RIDLEY JACKSON

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

the progress of events. Even the newspaper heading writer anxious to sell a special edition may blazon false intelligence based on very slender indications.

Recent excitement over peace rumors was mainly confined to the middle west and the Pacific coast and the "phony" news originated in newspapers owned by Hearst. Nevertheless the New York *Times* switchboard was jammed with 2,913 calls in the course of a few hours. The first rumor was caused by a heading in the Chicago *Herald-Examiner*, which read:—"F.D.R.—STAND BY FOR VICTORY".

It was over a Washington despatch announcing that the President had asked Cabinet members and U.S. diplomats abroad to stay at their posts for the present. A radio announcer expanded on this with the statement that the news was "electrifying" and that official Washington thought peace would come "momentarily". Worse still was a distortion by Hearst's International News Service of a statement by Gen. Eisenhower. After the crossing of the Rhine, the Commander-in-Chief said "The Germans are whipped." He was represented as saying "The Germans have quit." He was compelled to waste time on a lengthy message explaining the exact situation; namely, that unconditional surrender of the enemy was unlikely.

Canadians are pretty well protected in matters of this kind by the Canadian Press, which has definite affiliations with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They will do well to pay no attention whatever to what they hear over U.S. radio stations, unless confirmed on their own stations.

Occasionally "phony" news of the highest importance is issued in absolute good faith. Such was the false report of an armistice issued by an American news agency, United Press, on Friday, November 8, 1918, which started premature rejoicings in Montreal, Toronto and many other centres. The despatch was signed by two newspaper men of proven reliability,—Roy W. Howard, at that time President of U.P. and William Philip Simms, its senior correspondent. The information came from Admiral Wilson, U.S.N., commander of American naval forces in French waters. The Admiral was man enough to admit that he had utterly misconstrued information as to an impending armistice.

On the next day (Saturday November 9) U.P. managed to send a despatch announcing the abdication of the Kaiser, an hour ahead of rivals. But in view of the previous day's fiasco the story was not believed until confirmed by wireless from the British Admiralty. The Admiralty was then a first source of news because it was equipped with wireless. Under that system a despatch was laboriously sent letter by letter in Morse code. Radio broadcasting did not exist.

The precise difference between wireless (as known in the last war) and radio is that between the telegraph and the telephone; between dots and dashes and transmitted speech. There is also the teletype in use in all news agencies and well-equipped broadcasting stations, though little understood by the listening public. A girl can sit at a typewriter in New York, and what she ticks off is recorded by another typewriter in Toronto. The broadcaster can, if necessary, pick up the despatch and it will be on the air over a large area within a moment or two. New methods of communication trebly increase the hazards of false news, and the listening public should retain a "Missouri" attitude until official confirmation of any sensational war news is forthcoming.

THE LITTLE I KNOW

I do not understand world economics.
I only know that all parts of the earth yield varied and abundant riches and many peoples are in need.

I do not understand world politics.
I only dare to say the individual soul of all lands longs for the understanding of his rights and happiness and the opportunity to develop his talents.

I do not understand world languages
I only know that the language of kindness and love is understood by all.

I do not understand world religions.
I only know the simple faith that there is One Father caring for all mankind.

MARY K. ANDERSON

TAKE ME IN, MISTER? —*Copyright in all Countries.*

Meditation

A SETTLED judgment reached before the argument has begun; that's the derivation-meaning of prejudice. As if a magistrate should say sharply "Two years!" and then announce that he would hear counsel in the case on Thursday. Unfortunately for our peace most of us cherish the illusion that our prejudices are opinions and become heated if any one of them is questioned.

How many public or private men have argued themselves into Liberalism, or Conservatism, or even Socialism? The process is possible, no doubt, if any one cared to follow it. But it's a lot of trouble and might interfere with fixed notions, some inherited, some picked up in passing. Even an anarchist is no Euclid coming by a cold logic to a frosty Q.E.D. Having been unduly heated by the contemplation of governors' mistakes he has walked into the wilderness, pretending to like it.

Most of our views are inherited. We are Catholics or Protestants by feeling not by argument. And the logical proofs either side may advance are dismissed by the other as trivial and incredible. We resent any suggestion that we may be wrong, on any subject; a quality useful in a degree but rather tiresome in extreme manifestation. Oliver Cromwell had to speak with passion in rebuke of this steady self-satisfaction, "I pray you, gentlemen, in the bowels of Christ, to consider if you may not mistake."

As citizens we get along famously so long as we avoid touching one another on the raw. Recently a Socialist Premier addressed the Toronto Empire Club, largely composed of capitalists, with quite remarkable diplomacy, though not abating his point-of-view. Did he convert any? Was he himself converted by contact? And yet courtesy and coolness may have evoked some gleams of mutual sympathy.

Consider the complicated tangle of prejudices that will be brought to the San Francisco conference. Is it any wonder that some doubts have been expressed already about the possibility of finding a way-of-living satisfactory to all? But we can hope. And perhaps too we had better pray,—and without ceasing.

Sixty Years Ago

PEOPLE today are counselled against looking backward; but it is only thus that we may realize the miraculous things that have happened in Canada within the lifetime of many living men and women. We do not allude to the epochal changes produced by modern invention, but to historic changes. The present spring marks the sixtieth anniversary of Riel's second and last rebellion, when guerilla bands of halfbreeds and Indians, for two or three months threatened the future of the West, by stalling the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and menacing the lives of new settlers already trickling into the prairies. Before a quarter of a century had elapsed, the region where the battles (or skirmishes) were fought had become Saskatchewan, and in population third Province of the Dominion.

Because loss of life was small on both sides, the rising is hardly thought of today. But to the people of 1885 the danger, once realized, was one that had to be grappled with quickly and effectively,—and by good fortune it was.

The rising, secretly in preparation since the previous August, started at Duck Lake on March 26, 1885 when priests and constables of the Northwest Mounted police were massacred. Warnings had been unheeded by an Ottawa administration, which had as Minister of the Interior a Toronto capitalist who had never seen the West. Though the enormous territories of the Hudson's Bay Company had been purchased in 1869 for a sum much less than Canada is now spending daily to defeat Nazism, the Northwest was still an unknown wilderness to 99 per cent of the people of Eastern Canada. But when the news came from Duck Lake, the Department of Militia, whose chief of staff was an Imperial officer performed an extraordinary feat.

The only route by which relief could be sent was through Northern Ontario still in the throes of winter, with long gaps between partially completed sections of the C.P.R. The only forces available were volunteer regiments in Montreal, Toronto and other cities, composed of untrained lads from offices and factories. On the last week-end of March citizens' committees were straining every effort to clothe them for the hardships they would have to face; and in 48 hours they were on the way. On Easter Sunday, 1895 they were marching across frozen lakes or huddling together on flat construction cars. Later on, knee-deep in melting snow the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto were to march 90 miles to Battleford in the fastest time on record for a militia advance.

One circumstance not disclosed until long afterward was that the insurgents had better rifles than the militia; and, though not so numerous, were all sharp-shooters. But a show of force was sufficient, and the rising collapsed after Riel was captured—at Batoche. By July the boys were back home, their uniforms much the worse for wear. The little prairie settlements cropping up in the wake of railroad construction were saved. The white population of Algoma which extended from the boundaries of Quebec to those of Manitoba had increased five-fold in four years; that is to say, from 1,000 in 1881 to 5,000 in 1885,—a mere fraction of the present population of Timmins alone.

That was the Canada that many people of seventy can recall; the Canada whose exertions in the present global war have won the world's admiration. To look backward sixty years, is to be filled with an unquenchable optimism as to Canada's future.

The Passing Show

CANADA'S Pacific commitment is comparatively small. And the Conservatives would have us believe that Mr. King cut it down to his own size.

•

The Progressive Conservatives have announced that they agree with the new Charter of labor and management in the United States. An agreement with which, undoubtedly, labor is agreed to disagree.

•

The Liberals have quite a problem in deciding what to do about coalition. They don't know whether it's better to mix with bad eggs or be poached by the Tories.

•

Alberta is having bond trouble again. It still wants to cook things its own way, including the bondholders.

•

NET POSITION OF INCOME
TAXPAYER NOT CHANGED BY
FAMILY ALLOWANCE GRANTS
—Headline in Ottawa daily.

He's still left holding the baby.

•

Lord Vansittart says that, in connection with major Axis criminals, the United Nations must decide upon the location of the gallows. Who cares, so long as it is unhealthy.

•

Tokio declares that the war will continue into the next century. The Japs seem to be planning to take it out on their descendants.

•

From Stockholm comes the story that Hitler intends to marry in order to breed a family to carry on the Nazi doctrines. A typical last gesture of the Fuehrer—to add to the unnumbered orphans he has already created.

•

Although U.S. forces are visiting territory within 400 miles of Japan, the Nipponese still do not appreciate the genuine desire of the Yanks to become closer acquainted.

•

A safety expert relates how he began his professional career after slipping on the soap in a hotel shower, fracturing his knee, smashing three ribs and suffering concussion of the brain. He evidently graduated with full marks.

•

The Exception, Maybe

Some people like cabbage
Boiled long with corned beef.
A tough taste and savage,
Prophetic of grief,
For according to Hoyle
Such food is a blunder,
All cabbage should boil
But six minutes—or under.
And yet we have memories pungently sweet
Of that green vegetation when cooked with pigs' feet.

J. E. M.

•

In a recent Ohio divorce suit the husband complained that whenever he was sick, his wife would show him the black clothes she had purchased to celebrate his funeral. After all, the poor woman only wants to take him for a ride.

•

In a recent assault case in the Maritimes, the complainant charged that his best friend diluted his whiskey with lye. That was really something to be burned up about.

•

A financial paper declares that housewives are taking an increasingly intelligent interest in banking. One lady of our acquaintance now knows that N.S.F. stands for "Not So Funny."

•

Funeral parlors in Texas are selling hospitalization policies containing free burial provisions. Most customers will not be fussy about getting full value for their money.

•

A plastic coating material has now been invented for golfers which will save them from getting soaked for eighteen out of the nineteen holes.

•

Military experts are again busy predicting the end of the war. This time, we hope, it is the end to end all ends.

•

The President of the Canadian Medical Association has described the human male as a "ridiculous" dresser, and says that it is about time he bared his legs to the world. We think he has raised a knotty issue.

•

The Anthropological Association suggests that the primitive peoples of the world should be represented at the San Francisco Conference. It is possible that they could offer a few pointers on how to be happy though civilized.

Fables for Today: 'Twas a Fowl Organization

Verse and Cartoons by Hugh Weatherby

Foxy was a city slicker,
He hated work but liked his licker;

FOXY was a city slicker,
He hated work but liked his licker;
He liked the smoke of fine cigars
And hanging over shiny bars.

But these things cost him plenty dough
And so . . .
He hied him to a nearby farm
To exercise his urbane charm
Upon the barnyard fowl.

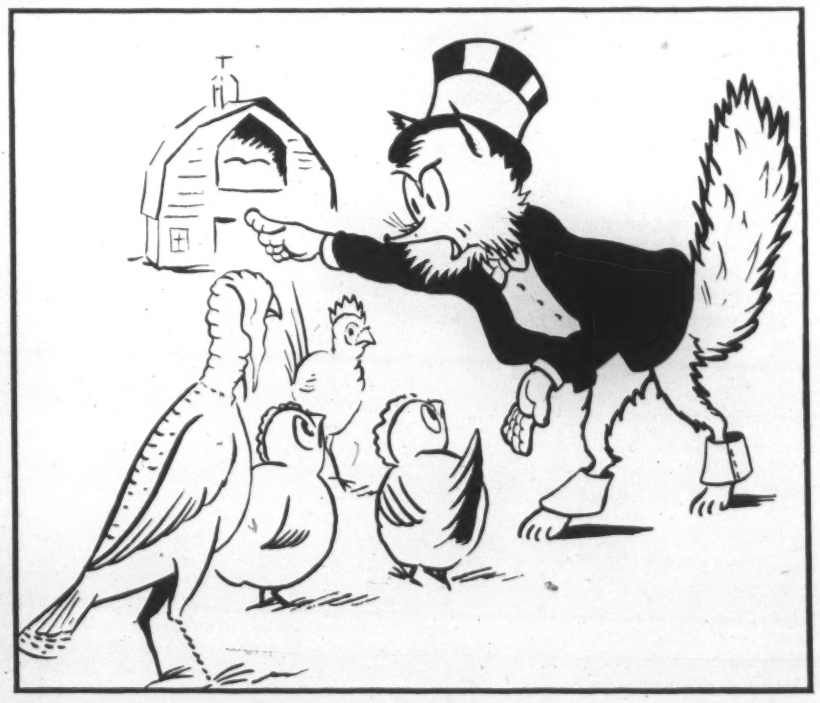
"The time has come for getting wise . . .
To modernize, to organize!
Today what is your pay
For all the golden eggs you lay?
Eh-h-h-h-h?"

To which the fowl replied,
Not without a show of pride,
"The farmer feeds us lots of wheat,
More, really, than we can eat."

Foxy laughed with ready scorn,
"All of which is a lot of corn!"
"No. no," the hens corrected, "wheat,
Not corn, rich golden-kernelled wheat."

Foxy sneered, "I promise finer things—
Caviar and diamond rings,
Auto cars
And good cigars."

The hens looked startled.
"But we don't smoke."



He hied him to a nearby farm . . .
"The time has come for getting wise . . . to organize."

SO the barnyard union was born
To drain the wealth from plenty's horn.
The farmer couldn't help himself,
He signed the pledge to share the wealth.

The hens did laying by the clock,
Which also ruled the crowing cock,
And the duck who'd wander from the yard
Had to show his union card.

And every payday, sure as fate,
Found Foxy waiting at the gate
To get his cut from every member,
That was the agreement, remember?

Conditions did improve, at that.
The ducks bought bonds, the hen a hat.
The farmer, though his face was dour,
Still had cash enough for flour.

Things went too well, then came the day
The barnyard fowl refused to pay.
This, of course, was to be expected
And Foxy's plans were all perfected.

He knew that strife, and only strife
Could give a failing union life . . .
He called a meeting, then demanded,
"Now, my friends, let's all be candid.
Are you satisfied?"

They thought it over, ruminated,
Argued, cackled and debated
Till Foxy shouted "Of course you're not.
After all, what have you got?"

"The farmer takes the lion's share,
He holds you down, he strips you bare.
So, come, we mustn't loiter,
Let's clip the wings of our exploiter."

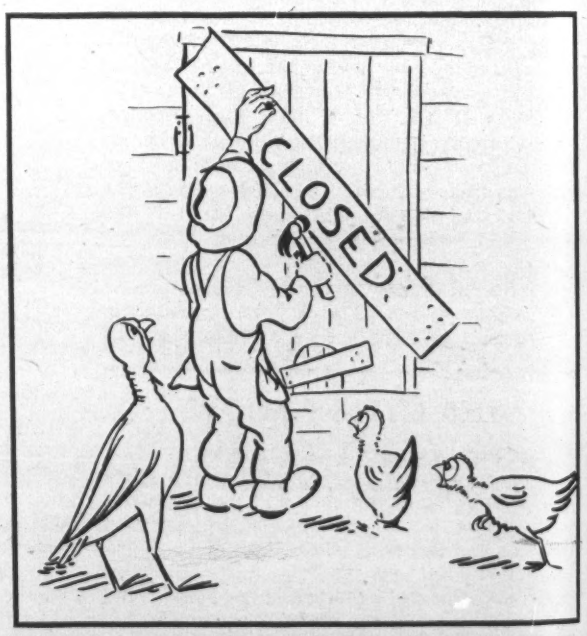
THE farmer didn't sign. What choice had he?
He lacked the necessary fee.
He nailed tight the henhouse door,
The fowl were welcome there no more.

Eggs went begging for a sale,
Feathers fell from the gobbler's tail,
Poverty hung like a blighting curse
And Foxy scowled at his empty purse.

But Foxy was anything but dumb,
Another month would make a bum
Of him.
He thought it over and shook his head,
"It's back to the old agreement," he said.

The farmer shrugged when he heard the news . . .
It came too late to change their fate.
He looked with sorrow at the gathered flock,
"I couldn't feed the hen and the cock."

This is as far as our fable goes,
How it ends nobody knows,
But there is a moral in all this guff,
"Be satisfied when you've got enough."



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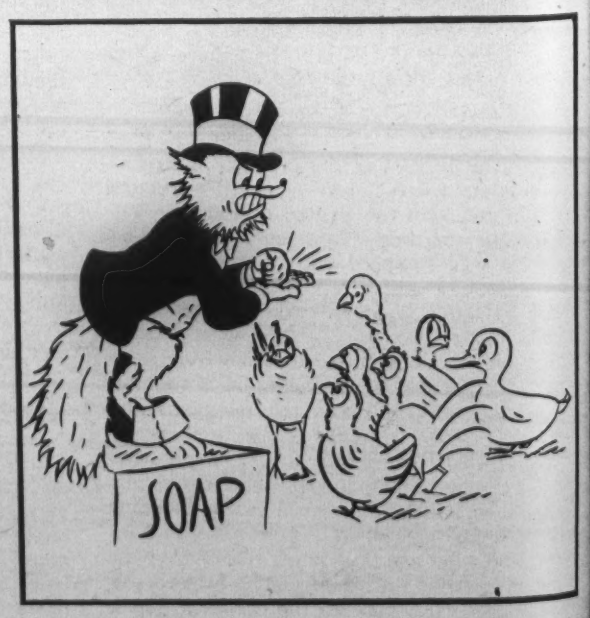
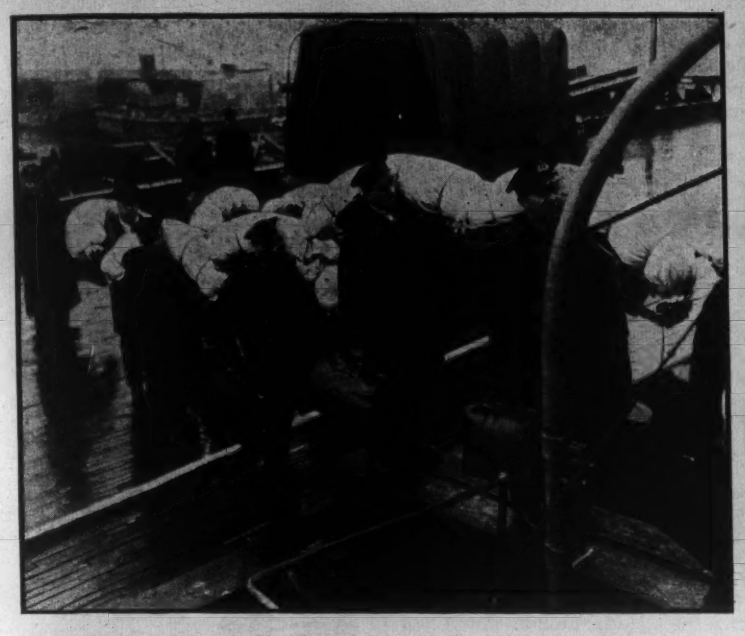


He called a meeting, then demanded, "Now, my friends, let's all be candid. Are you satisfied?"

How Sea Cadet Officers Get That Navy "Touch"



In traditional Navy style, Sea Cadet officers come over the gangway of a Canadian corvette, with lashed hammocks over their shoulders.

At the helm in the corvette's wheelhouse is Lt. Cal Simpson (left) of Midland, Ont.

On the bridge, Lt. H. A. Thomson, R.C.N.V.R., shows a group of Sea Cadet officers the process of determining the ship's position.

By George Hesketh

AS NAVY LEAGUE Sea Cadet Officers, some 400 business and professional men representing 93 Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps from coast-to-coast, have just completed a series of naval training courses at H.M.C.S. "Cornwallis" near Digby, N.S., and H.M.C.S. "Naden" at Esquimalt, B.C. They have not only added to their store of naval knowledge but have experienced the thrill of being at sea in a Canadian corvette on active service.

These courses, which began January 29 and ended March 31 were arranged by the Naval Service which is responsible for the training of sea cadets. In groups of 20 to 50, these men who devote their spare time to sea cadet work, journeyed east from Fort William and west from Winnipeg to their respective training bases and for a period of two weeks dropped the mantle of land surveyor, purchasing agent, salesman—and a score of other business and professional titles to become the equivalent of naval officers in training. In many cases these enthusiasts in what is believed to be one of the finest youth-training programs in existence today gave up the prospect of a summer holiday in order that they might become more familiar with the traditions of the Navy and gain a greater knowledge of actual navy work.

The sea trip was the highlight of each course. Usually, two Canadian corvettes proceeded in company each having its quota of sea cadet officers who, during the three-day trip, took the places of ordinary seamen. How enthusiastically these business men adapted themselves to the routine aboardship can be judged from these photographs which, while showing members of but two of the groups who took the course, are typical of all the classes.

Keen and anxious to learn, nothing escaped them. They slept in hammocks and liked it. They fired the four-inch guns, the oerlikons and pom-poms and absorbed the ship-shock when depth charges exploded. They stood watch, oiled the engines, swabbed the decks, steered, manned the lifeboats, assisted the navigation officer and helped launch the depth charges.

With Captain J. C. I. Edwards, R.C.N., Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. "Cornwallis" to direct the courses at the largest naval training base in the British Empire and with Commander T. G. Fuller, D.S.C. and Two Bars, R.C.N.V.R., to direct the courses at H.M.C.S. "Naden", a great forward step has been taken in bringing home to interior Canada the spirit of the Navy and in advancing the Navy League Sea Cadet movement through the medium of its administrators and officers.

Lt. Mel Davis of "Lord Jellicoe" Corps, Huntsville, Ont., pipes "hands to dinner."

A corvette's seaboat is brought aboard. Sea Cadet officers put their backs into hauling on the lines, real seamen's work.

Heaving heartily are: (l. to rt.), Lts. A. J. Bell and L. W. Watson, Navy League's Sea Cadet Corps "Admiral Yeo", Midland, Ont.; W/O H. H. Sinclair and Lt. L. Barlow of Temeraire I", Toronto, Ont.

They probably wouldn't do it at home, but at sea, Lts. F. Arthur and H. Lamport of "Temeraire I", Toronto, sweep the mess deck.

At H.M.C.S. "Naden", R.C.N. Base at Esquimalt, B.C., are: (l. to rt.), Lts. L. Golman and I. McLeod, "Capt. Vancouver" Corps; Lt. H. Loucks, Prince Albert; Lt. O. S. Crawford, "Jervis Bay 111", Saskatoon.

Are We Doing All We Should in Pensions?

By GERALD H. WARING

With an election coming, pensions for disabled war veterans will be a foremost public topic.

In this outline, Mr. Waring describes the situation now. There is some justification for the Minister of Veterans Affairs' statement that "Canada's pensions system is the most comprehensive in the world". But the system is still open to criticism in some regards. Pension rates have remained unchanged since 1921. All Opposition parties are pledged to raise them.

MORE and more frequently as the federal election approaches, Canadians will hear allegations about this country's system for pensioning disabled war veterans.

They will hear Liberal speakers describe it as the most generous in the world.

They will hear anti-Liberal speakers describe it as most niggardly, inadequate and unfair.

They will hear leaders of the Progressive Conservative, Cooperative Commonwealth and Social Credit parties promise to increase pension rates, extend the so-called insurance principle so it will cover forces at home as well as abroad, and do away with the bar to a pension presented by the pre-enlistment origin of a disability.

They will hear so many conflicting statements that it seems well to take an objective look at this business of pensions.

The Pension Act, passed in 1919 and amended many times since, provides for annual life-long payments to disabled servicemen and women. These pensions vary according to the seriousness of the disability, to the rank the recipient held, and to the number of dependents he or she has. Pensions also are provided for the widows and other dependents of deceased members of the forces, and vary according to the rank of the dead serviceman.

In the first instance, the size of a disability pension depends on the seriousness of the disability. There are 20 classified degrees of disability, from five per cent to 100 per cent, each degree carrying with it a progressively larger pension award. In the second instance, the amount of the pension depends on the pensioner's former rank. There are six classifications of rank, the lowest comprising all ratings and ranks up to and including naval sub - lieutenants, army lieutenants and air force flying officers, and the highest classification comprising naval commodores, army brigadiers, air force commodores and all higher ranks.

In the lowest rank group, pensions range from $45 a year for a five per cent disability to $900 a year for a 100 per cent disability. In comparison, pensioners in the top rank group receive $135 a year for a five per cent disability, and $2,700 a year for total disability.

Additional allowances for married men are based on degree of disability only, not on rank. Thus a married man with a five per cent disability receives an extra $15 a year, and one with a 100 per cent disability gets an extra $300 a year.

The wife or dependent parents of a serviceman receive pensions in the event of his death. These range from $720 a year, in the case of a serviceman in the lowest category of rank, to $2,160 a year where a man is in the highest rank bracket. Additional awards on account of dependent children are the same for all ranks, and there also is provision for pensioning dependent brothers and sisters.

The pension tables are simple. The difficulty about pensions is in deciding who is entitled to them, and, when entitlement has been conceded, in assessing the degree of disability for which statutory awards are provided.

Commission Independent

To handle these twin problems the Canadian Pension Commission was set up. Independent of any department of government, and answerable only to Parliament, it is composed of 13 commissioners headed by Brig. J. L. Melville as chairman.

The Commission's job, as Melville sees it, "is not to deprive ex-soldiers of the benefits to which they are entitled. Rather do we consider ourselves as trustees of the rights and benefits which Canada intended for the ex-servicemen and their dependents." Furthermore, he says, it is the Commission's duty "to give the benefit of all reasonable doubt to the applicant" for a pension.

A complete report on every serviceman and woman discharged on medical grounds in this war goes to the Commission, for a medical discharge is an automatic application for a pension.

If the Commission's initial decision is that under the act a veteran has no right to a pension, the Commission notifies him of its adverse finding and discloses the reasons for its decision.

The applicant then may have a reconsideration of his whole case merely by requesting it, and for this renewed hearing—as indeed for any hearing by the commission—he may obtain free assistance from advocates of the Veterans' Bureau in preparing and presenting his case.

The Veterans' Bureau is a branch of the Department of Veterans' Affairs entirely separate from and independent of the Pension Commission. Composed of trained pension claims advocates stationed throughout the country, its sole function is to help former members of the forces to advance their claims to pension.

Should the renewed hearing also result in an unfavorable decision, the applicant then has recourse to a Commission Board of Appeal. While the verdict of the Appeal Board is final, there is a proviso in the act which permits the Commission to reopen the case if it can be shown that the Appeal Board erred or reached a decision without having been presented with all the available evidence.

The Commission has wide powers to investigate claims and adduce data from government departments and other sources bearing on applications. It works closely with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, but is entirely separate from it, having even its own medical staff.

Would Increase Rates

Pension rates, which Opposition parties would increase, have remained unchanged since 1921 with one exception: on Jan. 10 of this year pension rates for servicewomen were raised to the same level as those for men.

Progressive Conservative Leader John Bracken has pledged his party to boost pension rates "to a scale in keeping with the cost of living." Rates, he asserted, "should be increased at least one-quarter, perhaps one-third . . ."

The CCF promises that "a CCF government will examine pension rates with a view to increasing them. Certainly for those in the lower ranks, pensions are now too low."

Social Credit Leader John Blackmore said in the House of Commons Nov. 27 that "I have hung my head in shame" on hearing of the "meagre pensions" awarded to men disabled in this war.

While Veterans' Affairs Minister Ian Mackenzie says Canada's pensions system "is the most comprehensive in the world," and that the act and regulations provide more opportunities for the award of pensions

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THE WORLD OVER

than the legislation of any other country," it is known that he personally favors both broadening the scope of the act and increasing pension rates.

Although admitting that U.S. pensions in a few instances are larger than Canadian, the Minister contends that the Canadian pensioner with a family is better off than his American counterpart, citing the following comparison of annual payments to a total disability pensioner in the lowest rank classification in each country to support his statement:

	United States	Canada
Single	$1380	$ 900
Married	1380	1200
M., 1 child	1380	1380
M., 2 children	1380	1542
M., 3 children	1380	1644
each extra child	0	120

But what reason is put forward to explain the $480 difference between the U.S. pension for a single man of $1380 and the Canadian pension of $900? Nine hundred dollars, incidentally, also compares unfavorably with the average income of male Canadian wage earners, which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports was $998 in 1941.

Not Social Security

Commenting on the $480 difference, pension authorities at Ottawa point out that only rarely is a total disability pensioner unable to follow some gainful occupation, and many earn incomes far greater than their pensions. They emphasize that pensions are not social security. Pensions are not intended to provide a man with a living, but rather to compensate him in a rough way for the handicap he experiences in earning his living as a result of his disability.

Then, too, the 100 per cent disability man receiving his $900 a year is in a considerably better position than a non-pensioner earning the same amount. Pension, for one thing, is not taxable as income, the pensioner is entitled to free hospitalization and medical treatment for his disability and there are special provisions for certain cases.

A weakness of the disability rating procedure—yet one which pension authorities contend is unavoidable—is the fact that to judge a man's handicap in civilian life as a result of a war disability, the general labor market is used as a base. Thus a lawyer who loses a hand, which probably would not handicap him greatly in the practice of law, gets the same sized pension as a violinist who loses a hand and consequently can no longer play the violin.

Pre-Enlistment Disability

The facts of the much-criticized bar to pension entitlement because of the pre-enlistment origin of a disability briefly are these:

In the cases of men and women who have served in "a theatre of actual war" since 1939, no pension is deducted on account of any pre-enlistment disability which was aggravated during service, unless the disability at the time of enlistment was wilfully concealed, was obvious, or was recorded on medical examination prior to enlistment.

For example, take a soldier who has served overseas and has been discharged with mastoid disease from which he admits he suffered before enlistment. Unless it can be shown that one of the three conditions noted above applies in his case, he gets the full pension applicable to his degree of disability and rank. But if one of these three conditions does apply, the Commission tries to determine how greatly the period and stress of service and other factors aggravated the mastoid condition, and awards a pension based on the degree of aggravation.

If, however, the man's service was wholly in Canada, his admission of, or any other proof of, the disability being pre-enlistment in origin disentitles him to pension unless it is established that the condition was aggravated and that such aggravation arose out of or was directly connected with his military service. Then the pension award is based on the estimated degree of aggravation.

The Pension Commission does not necessarily accept a man's army induction medical board report as proof that his disability was not the result of a pre-enlistment condition. Pension authorities say there are many latent conditions, such as epilepsy, which may easily escape the notice of army doctors when a man enlists, but which become manifest later on and bring about the man's discharge.

This pre-enlistment origin bar to pension, termed "iniquitous" by Progressive Conservative Leader Bracken, is something which all three main opposition parties in Parliament are pledged to change. They favor accepting a man's induction medical sheet at its face value in determining his entitlement to pension, which they contend is the practice in Britain.

The matter of pre-enlistment origin is closely allied to the broader question of the insurance principle. In World War I Canada was the only nation to grant pension rights to servicemen no matter how they were injured. The insurance principle was carried through into World War II, but in 1940 an amendment of the pension regulations changed it.

Now pensions are provided for all service people who suffer disability not a result of their own misconduct while on overseas service, and for those who suffer permanent disability in Canada if the disability occurs in the line of duty. In the latter case, pensions may also be awarded if the disability is not incurred in line of duty, providing the applicant is in necessitous circumstances and seriously disabled.

Thus if a Canadian soldier on weekend leave in London is struck by a tram and loses a leg, he is eligible for a pension. If a soldier with no overseas service is on leave at Toronto and loses a leg in a tram accident, he is not entitled to a pension. The Commission, however, may award one if he is needy.

No other nation in this war, pension authorities affirm—not the United States nor Britain nor any of the Dominions—follows the insurance rule. How much fairness there is in Canada applying it only to men and women serving outside the country is debatable. This is a point on which the Canadian Legion, for instance, feels very strongly.

Pension costs may seem small to minds conditioned to the almost incomprehensibly high figures of wartime spending, yet they are apt to be more impressive in years of postwar governmental economy. Mackenzie estimates that pensions payable to veterans of this war will cost Canadian taxpayers $200,000,000 in the next 10 years, and that may prove a conservative figure. Already the treasury is paying World War II pensions to some 24,000 veterans and dependents at an annual rate of $12,228,000, and that rate is increasing by nearly $1,000,000 a month.

The annual pension cost of World War I, now $37,132,980 for some 95,000 pensioners, climbed as high as $41,858,377 in 1932 before it started to decline. This war may see twice as many Canadians in uniform as did the Great War, but it is not expected to produce as heavy a pension bill because our troops overseas have not participated in such continued heavy and costly action as did their fathers three decades ago.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

On Election Eve It Looks As If Conscription is Fading Issue

By FRANCIS FLAHERTY

A SERIES of imponderables bridled the tongues of our parliamentarians when they got around to discussing army affairs at the short session of parliament. Members on all sides of the House of Commons appeared to be unwilling to project their thoughts too far into a future whose outlines they could only dimly discern.

It was not alone the fact that an election faces them within three months. Neither was it the fact that a good number have had embarrassing experiences in making promises which could not be fulfilled and proclaiming policies tailored to fit a situation which vanished.

The imponderables might be stated as the duration of the Japanese war after the German war ends; the willingness or otherwise of certain leaders outside Canada to employ Canadian forces in that war; the practical question of how many troops can be moved to and supplied in the Pacific theatre; the supply of shipping for the repatriation to Canada of the forces in Europe.

Had there been any certainty about these points it is safe to say the Government's announcement of a policy of "no conscription" for the war against Japan would not have been treated with the calm reserve with which it was treated. For those Liberals and some others who have all along regarded conscription as a necessary evil, one of the unpleasant things that have to be done in war, the announcement was easy to take. It was in line with the Prime Minister's long-held position "Conscription if necessary but not necessarily conscription". It involved merely a judgment that conscription would not be necessary in order to provide the force which Canada will be permitted to move across the Pacific.

For those who regard the principle of equality of service and sacrifice as fundamental and consider conscription the only means of assuring an approach to its attainment it was a hard pill to swallow. They were not able to challenge the judgment on which the Government based its policy. The result was a reserve which contrasted sharply with the debates of the emergency session of last November and the Grey North by-election campaign and a strong indication that the conscription issue is on the down-grade in Canadian politics except insofar as it may be used again, as it was between the two wars, to stir up emotion in Quebec.

Mr. Abbott Did Well

Douglas Abbott's performance in the difficult role of spokesman for the army was the outstanding personal triumph of the session. He had the embarrassment of having to pinch-hit for a minister who was not in the house and had been defeated at the polls. He had only a few weeks to prepare himself for the task. He won tributes from all sections of the house for his clarity and his frankness.

His job was made easier by the Prime Minister announcing Governmental policy in advance of the army discussion, and by the imponderables which presented a challenge to potential critics. Coming to the imponderables and their significance there is a feeling shared by some cabinet ministers that, despite the known fanatical bravery of the Japanese soldier, the Japanese nation will not fight to the bitter end, that with a Russian threat looming Japan may bow in unconditional surrender before the home islands are invaded and before any sizable allied force can be deployed in China. It may be wishful thinking but on the eve of an election politicians are not willing to gamble on a course which can be sound only if the thinking is wrong.

Operations in the Pacific theatre are largely under United States control. The American commanders have sizable forces at work already and when Germany is finished will have unlimited resources of manpower upon which to draw. They entertain sentiments towards the Japanese which incline them to regard the Pacific war as fundamentally an American responsibility. If they have a choice between the employment of American and non-American forces they may well lean towards the use of Americans.

The high policy, decided at the last Quebec conference called for British and Canadian participation. Participation in the naval and air branches on a considerable scale is assured, if only because there are British naval and air forces now in the Pacific and the Canadian naval and air forces are to operate with them. As to a military force, however, the picture is different. The army cannot move on its own. The Canadian force which will operate with the United States army has been officially described as more than a token force but how much more is something neither the Government nor Parliament is able to foresee at this time and, allowing for time to transport troops to Canada, give them 30 days' leave, reorganize and retrain them for Pacific operations, there is little prospect of a Canadian contingent exchanging shots with the Japanese on the other side of the Pacific before November.

Speed Not Possible

The problem of keeping Canadian and other fighting men happy in Europe after the end of hostilities was much in the minds of members although comparatively little was said about it. There can be no speedy reduction of the army in Europe to the level of the modest Canadian contribution to an army of occupation. Allied shipping has been shuttling across the Atlantic for four years building up the American and Canadian armies. First priority on ships will go to the movement of troops to the Japanese theatre. That does not necessarily mean transportation from Europe. There are forces on the west coast and in other areas of the Pacific who need to be moved to new battle stations. The immediate consequence of an end of the war in Europe may well mean a reduction in the number of ships available for the Atlantic crossing.

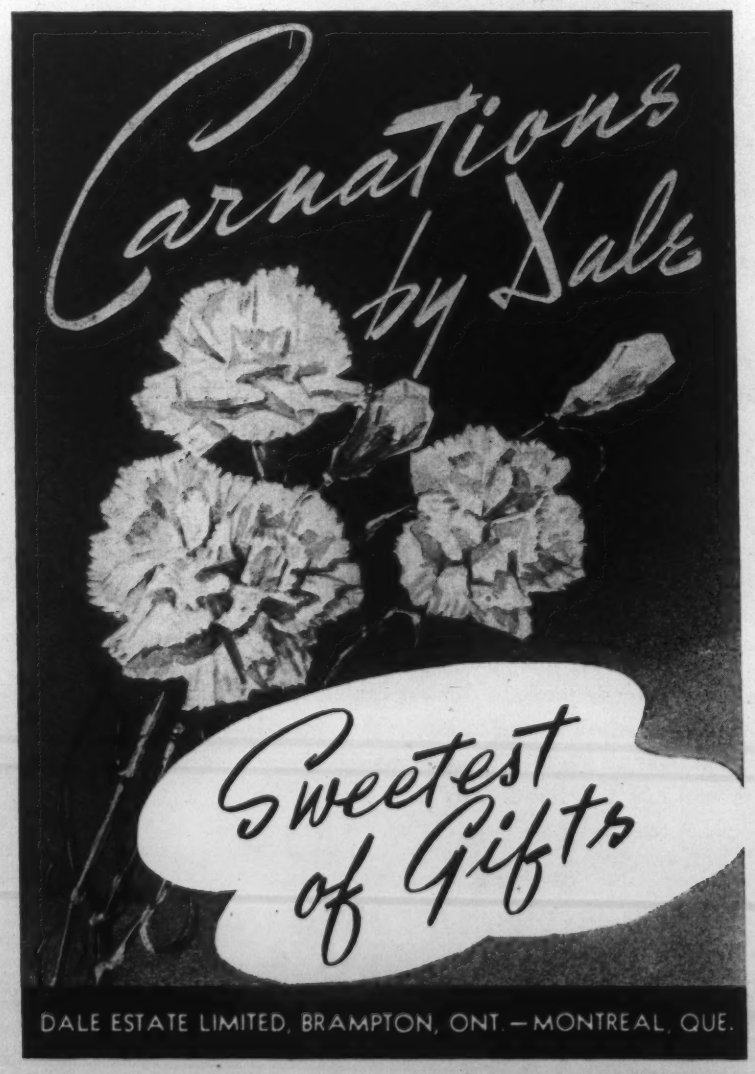
The Canadians who get home most quickly will be those who offer their services against Japan and this may easily be a marked factor in encouraging volunteering from among the long-service and highly trained troops on the other side. That is precisely the thing which members who stress the principle of equality of sacrifice disliked. The new voluntary policy may mean that the men who gave and risked most in Europe will go on fighting while those who gave and risked least will be demobilized after a period of six months or more of cooling their heels in Europe waiting for their ships. On the other hand the policy struck them as one which would appeal to the overseas soldiers and their families. It gives every man his choice of demobilization or further service and if he chooses further service it assures him a month's leave in Canada. When the issue of overseas conscription arose last November one of the determining factors in bringing it about was the strong demand for it from the troops overseas and their families at home. Now the position is reversed.

As signs of the approaching election one could mark up the sensitivity of the Government and its administrative advisers to suggestions, even though the expenditure of money and a good deal of administrative difficulty stood in the way of accepting the suggestions.

With scarcely a flicker of hesitation it yielded to the demand that war services gratuities be payable to the estate of a deceased serviceman. Under the Act passed last session gratuities were payable to survivors only in cases where the survivors were in receipt of dependents' allowances or assigned pay.

Even the strongest champions of justice for the forces in the House did not go so far as to ask that the gratuity be made payable to the estate. Howard Green who dealt with the request for the Progressive-Conservatives thought they should be payable to the parents of a serviceman on application by them but not to other heirs where the man had no parents. The Government went the whole way and made the grants payable to the estate.

Favorable attention was also given promptly to a source of irritation regarding clothing allowances. The men recently discharged from the air force drew their $100 clothing allowance. Some were called up or enlisted in the army. The army decided it would not be right for a man to have two clothing allowances in one war and yet that when the men were eventually discharged from the army they should have a clothing allowance. So they proceeded to deduct from the men's pay a small daily installment, in order to rebuild a credit of $100 for another clothing allowance on discharge.



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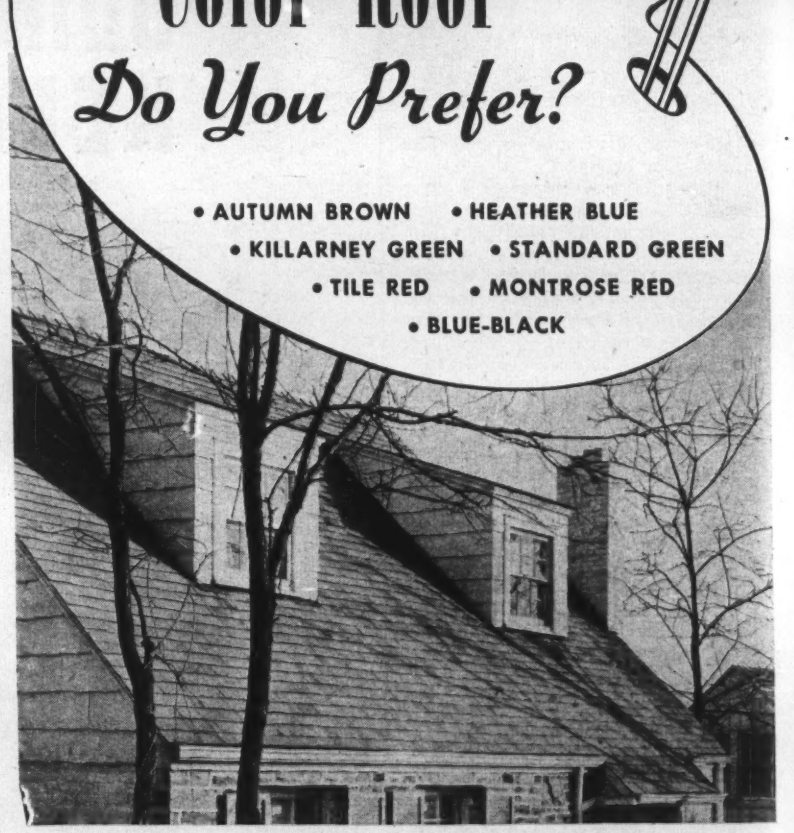

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London Saying Adieu to Exile Governments

By JOHN GAUNT

One of the strange days in British history is coming to an end. A period which saw nine different sovereignties on British soil should be over by summer. Some of the guest governments have already returned to their liberated countries. The others are making ready.

London.

IT SEEMS fairly obvious, if you read between the lines, that the Big Three are betting on the backbone of German resistance being broken by the early summer.

The arrangements for the early meeting of the Foreign Ministers and for the conference in San Francisco all point to that meeting being virtually a peace conference.

The United Nations are, in fact, beginning to lay their peace plans now, on the assumption that it is no longer a question of "*if* German resistance ends," but "*when* it ends."

In London, the Allied Governments which have made Britain their headquarters since 1940 and 1941 have begun to gather like inverted swallows, heralding the summer of 1945 by preparations to be gone.

We can still remember the days when they first came, when London began to fill with strange uniforms and strange tongues.

The Poles were the first and—owing to that truly Irish streak in the Polish make-up which leads them to grasp political shadows so firmly while ignoring the substance—they look like being the last to leave.

The remnants of the Governments and armies of half Europe took refuge here to carry on the struggle side by side with what then looked like a doomed nation: the Poles in their smart uniforms, Chasseurs Alpins, foreign legionaries from Narvik, Dutch Mareechaussees, somehow looking even more solid because of their finery, Norwegians whose grey-green uniforms looked so very Teutonic.

Nine Sovereign States

I do not think that it is realized that there have been not one but nine sovereign States in this country during the past four years.

The phrase "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom" has applied not only to the one presided over by Mr. Churchill, but to the Governments of Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Between May and December 1940 the Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Belgian, Luxembourg and Czechoslovak Governments were set up on British soil with all the attributes of sovereignty.

Between June and September 1941 they were joined by the Governments of Yugoslavia and Greece. In August 1941 the French National Committee was recognized as being in the same category.

Never before has this country allowed such a diminution of its sovereignty in favor of strangers on British soil. By the Allied Military Forces Act, 1940, we granted these foreign Governments full control over their nationals. They could conscript them for their forces, levy taxation on them, try them in their courts, imprison them in their own prisons, and, if necessary, execute them according to their laws—which were often much harsher than the laws of England.

Now the foreign Governments are beginning to disperse. The big blocks of flats requisitioned for offices will soon have other tenants. From the motor trade come reports of a slump in the larger cars, CD number-plate, petrol and money no object.

There will be some sad faces among the banqueting managers of the larger hotels. Our own Government Hospitality Fund is a rare and austere host. Continental official hospitality is more lavish.

These Governments did not come to us as paupers. They were able to pay—some in full, some only in part—for the forces they equipped and the organization they maintained.

France, for example, agreed in March 1941 to devote half the gold output of French Equatorial Africa towards paying the expenses of the Free French Forces and of the French National Committee.

The Belgians devoted the whole of the surplus gold production of the Belgian Congo to similar purposes. They had also at their disposal the gold reserves of the National Bank of Belgium—except for $260,000,000 seized by Vichy and recovered later out of Vichy assets in the United States.

They were distinctly paying guests, lending us $100,000,000 worth of gold dollars to purchase war materials in the United States in the critical days before Lease-Lend.

The Czechs, Greeks, Luxembourgers, Dutch, Norwegians and Poles also possessed gold reserves either here or in the United States, and valuable assets in some 2,000,000 tons of shipping.

Until the loss of the Dutch East Indies the Dutch were undoubtedly the most affluent of our guests and they never have been—with their reserves and the 500,000 tons of shipping they have contributed—a burden on the British taxpayer.

Cost to Britain

All the same, the Allied Governments have cost us in credits or British Lease-Lend between $800,000,000 and $1,200,000,000. In the naval sphere alone we have lent the Allies one cruiser, 14 destroyers, 17 corvettes, six submarines, and a large number of smaller vessels.

Now the captains are departing—though the kings are not going yet, and some of them may never leave.

The French and Belgian Governments were the first to be fully installed, the Greeks are only loosely connected with the Royal Hellenic Government in London.

The Yugoslav Government—its differences happily concluded—left recently.

These foreign Governments have played, with one or two exceptions, by no means ignoble roles while they have been here. We have learned from our guests; we hope they have learned from us.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Every Government Needs a Hobby And Maybe This Is the One

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

RECENTLY the head of a national seed company, Mr. A. E. McKenzie, turned over ninety per cent of the capital stock of his company to the Government of Manitoba, with the understanding that from now on the major profits of the company were to go to the Brandon School of Social Science. Naturally the government was a good deal surprised to have a million dollar seed enterprise dumped suddenly into its lap. "Does this mean that the government is going into the seed business?", a member of the legislature asked when the matter came up; and Premier Garson assured him that that was exactly what it meant.

It may be that Mr. McKenzie, having listened to the whisper of death to private enterprise, decided to arrange his own industrial obsequies; with dignity and in advance. But even the private enterprisers who feel he has betrayed their cause must admit —particularly if they are amateur gardeners—that he has done a fine thing in setting the government up in the seed business. What we may now see, for the first time, is a government that has come out into the open and is working close to the soil with a song in its heart and dirt under its finger-nails; happily preparing the seed-beds for next season's lettuce, and, indirectly, for tomorrow's social science.

FOR as the socialized seed industry expands the Brandon School of Science will expand along with it. The graduates in increasing numbers will go out to spread Mr. McKenzie's economic theory and eventually the movement may widen until it becomes a Federal rather than a merely provincial undertaking. This may be hard on private seed enterprise but it will have a wonderfully humanizing effect on government. As it is, government isn't a thing one can feel much affection for, since for most of us it is a remote mechanism busy evolving rates, rulings, penalties and form letters, all carefully devised for our inconvenience. It may be a good government but even at its best it can never be a lovesome thing, God wot. How different it would be if, on the other hand, we could imagine the government in a battered hat and an out-at-elbow jacket, pottering about among its seedling beds and cold frames; an engaging old party that is always being taken for the gardener instead of the owner, and doesn't care a hoot.

The truth is that every government should have a hobby, some exciting outside interest to take its mind off its business worries. And if the government becomes so absorbed in its hobby that it neglects its business, so much the better. Obviously a government is far less likely to get into trouble with prize begonias than with oil reserves and scrap-iron, with mixed mulches than with mixed populations. Under a government with a wholesome out-door hobby, life everywhere would become simpler and happier. The government and the electorate could exchange rock-garden specimens. Distinguished visitors wouldn't be subject to the usual tiresome routine of inspection and doctorate investiture. They'd just be taken out informally to look at the tomato seedlings and then given some cuttings to take home. Politicians would vie with one another to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. And if one of them succeeded he wouldn't expect a seat in the Senate, for it or a public statue with a carved string tie and stone pants. He'd be richly satisfied to be known to posterity as the creator of the Honorable Joseph MacWhinney's Creeping Bent, Improved Strain. Public statues grow dingier and dowdier every year, but the Honorable MacWhinney's memory would spring up fresh and green with every returning spring.

IT would be naive of course to assume that this happy state of things could continue without a lot of criticism and opposition from the old-line politicians. They would point out that seed-expropriation is only the first step towards total bureaucracy and national enslavement, and that already the taxpayer was supporting a whole army of parasitic civil servants without a green thumb among them. They would ridicule the government's annual spring catalogue, printed in plain black on white and hardly distinguishable from its beetroot survey or fiscal report; and they would draw attention to the four-color seed catalogues that flourished under free enterprise, with their glorious promise of Wrexham Delphiniums like cudgels and great fisticuffing giant zinnias.

The supporters of the government would come back hotly, saying that even in good years the seeds under free enterprise never lived up to the promise of the catalogue, while in bad years they were subject to damping off of the worst kind. The public, they would say, had grown tired of the specious promises, the gross misrepresentations, and the recurring cycles of expectation and depression induced by seed-catalogues and was determined to stand by an era of socialized seeds and seed-catalogues and a decent garden patch for every citizen.

The opposition would retire at this point to think things over. It would then call its chieftains together in a western city, probably in Winnipeg, to decide on a new policy, as well as a new name for the opposition party. The name would be the subject for furious debate, since it must combine the advantages of old and new with the promise of everlasting stability. In the end it would probably hit on something like the Hybrid Perpetual Party and come forward with a program that brilliantly appropriated the points already established by the government and offered in addition a few it had thought up for itself—e.g. government insurance against cutworm, aphis and green-fly and a Dutch set bonus for every dependent child in the nation.

What would happen after that would probably baffle even the Gallup Poll. I'd hate to offer an opinion myself.

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Local Boy Makes Good

By E. FANCOTT
(Fiction Editor of The Standard)

SOMEWHERE in the latter half of the last century, a covered wagon crossed the wide stretches of the Canadian prairies and a hard, dour farmer staked out a half-section where man had never farmed before. The memories of his struggle burned themselves into the mind of his son, and years after that son put down on paper the true story of a prairie farmer.

That manuscript, a stark vivid description of an unrelenting fight between man and a new land, seemed destined never to be seen in print. It was submitted to magazine publishers —and turned down. It was submitted to book publishers—and rejected. Finally it came across my desk for consideration as a possible for The Standard's complete novel section.

As I read the story, I was struck with its intensity. I realized that here, indeed, was a true-to-life portrait of Canadian pioneer life. It fairly throbbed with chapters such as this:

"Emma was with him then, her first farm Summer. He remembered how they stood hand-in-hand, in the doorway of the new farm shack. They could see the line of fire spring to life in the gathering dusk. A thin line, hardly more than a faint glow in the west. Emma had been anxious, but with the coming of sunrise, the fire seemed to die away.

In the afternoon the smoke thickened and he came in from the field. He plowed a wide strip around the house and around the four stacks of wheat, their first real crop.

Then the wind began, gusty at first, but growing to a steady life. The creeping fire wakened to sudden life. Emma came out to the sod barn. They could hear the oxen inside, moving and restless.

"What'll we do, Burl? Can't I help?" She was trembling but not frightened for herself.

"Nothing to do but wait," he tried to assure her. "It'll burn up to the fire guards and then pass on."

It was not easy to just wait as the roar came down upon them from the great unsettled area to the west.

"I'll just soak these, in case." He soused two old sacks in the water trough. "Wait here, Emma, I'll go out to the stacks, maybe a spark."

He rushed to the stacks as if his presence could, in some unknown way, ward off the red line. Even as he reached them, the stack nearest the fire began to smoke. He leaped upon it, beating down savagely with a wet sack.

Almost before he finished a little flickering flame ran into the next stack. He grabbed the other sack and began flailing, breathing hard.

It was a wild battle, rushing from stack to stack. He knew Emma grabbed the dried-out sack and ran with it to the trough. She had one waiting for his snatch as he fought from stack to stack and back again. Then he heard Emma's shrill warning:

"Burl! The house!"

He rushed, gasping and almost spent. Lines of flame sprang from the grass inside the fire guard as burning tumbleweeds rolled across the plowed strip. The summer-dried boards of the shack began to smoke. They burst into sudden flame before he could stumble within reach. He fell back from the growing heat.

He turned again to the neglected stacks. Zig-zags of red ran up the smooth sides.

"I couldn't reach—high enough!" Emma sobbed beside him.

He picked her up, clinging and shaken, retreating into the sod barn. She lay on a pile of wild hay while he propped the door shut with a fork. Inside the thick sod walls the roaring was shut out entirely.

"Oh, Burl!" Emma wept. "I shouldn't have called you from the stacks! Now we've lost everything."

"Nobody could of done more." He strove to comfort her. "You tried too hard."

"I'm so sorry! I couldn't quite reach up. Oh, Burl, all your beautiful wheat!"

"You all right, Emma?" In the sudden frenzy of battle he had forgotten.

"I—I think so." But her assurance came in a whisper.

All night they spent in the darkness on the hay. Only the slow chewing of the oxen came out of the silence.

In the grey morning before sunrise, Burl gazed upon a strange desolation. Perhaps it was like a calm sea, only instead of a blue expanse, all was black. Flat and black, without a stalk of growth or peep of life anywhere. When the sun came up, bleached buffalo bones showed white against the black."

. . . .

Realizing that the story was far removed from familiar magazine fiction, we decided to publish it as a complete novel. The response from our readers was immediate and overwhelming. It was a scoop. The author decided to submit the story to a book publisher. It was accepted for immediate publication under the title of "All in a Twilight."

Mr. Costain, president of Doubleday, Doran, New York wrote, "reading the story a second time, I realize more fully what a splendid quality you have put into it." The author, Allan Roy Evans, of Vancouver, wrote to The Standard, "While I appreciate this recognition from a big publishing house, I shall always remember that THE STANDARD was the first to see whatever merit the stories may possess."

These stories of Allan Roy Evans are examples of The Standard's alert editorial policy of developing a type of fiction that has particular appeal for Canadian readers. It is no exaggeration to say that this policy is one of the reasons why The Standard is eagerly bought and read by more than 200,000 families every weekend.

The Standard
Published at 281 St. James Street, Montreal

Germans Aren't Likely To Be Good Guerrillas

By ALAN MOOREHEAD

The German character, Mr. Moorehead says, is not suited for guerrilla fighting. By training the German does things in groups and by order, and there is nothing in war experience to suggest that he will have any liking or ability for individual warfare and prolonged guerrilla activity.

Germany.

CLEARLY we must have to prepare for guerrilla activity in the future. But much evidence up to date suggests that there will be little of it, and quite a number of soldiers here are beginning to believe that when the German State surrenders the Nazi bands will surrender as well. (Though they may fight among themselves.)

They expect several months more fighting, the occupation of a great part of Germany, and then the collapse—complete and entire.

They cannot see where the renegade Nazis are going to produce the organization and supplies to continue the fight.

They point out that the Germans have never indulged in commando raids the way we have in Africa and Europe. That sort of lone fighting seems to be foreign to the German nature. Even their snipers operate in platoons, and close to their own front.

Everywhere, since Alamein, the lesson has been—once the German line is irretrievably pierced, once the army machine breaks down and the orders stop flowing, then a general collapse follows fast.

Youthful Captives

I was at a prisoner of war camp inside Germany recently at the interesting moment when several hundred prisoners were brought in.

It was the usual thing: a square of the wet field partitioned off with chest-high coiled barbed wire, a small section for officers, the larger part for the other ranks, who stood or talked or stared or scratched or lay asleep on the grass.

A little group of them crowded up to one corner where a Canadian soldier was spraying them one by one with anti-louse powder.

As usual, the officers stood and glared defiantly when one approached.

The men were mostly youths of 19 or 20, rather good loking, not noticeably depressed. A number of them, whose homes were in Russian-occupied Germany, had deserted to us. Most of them cheerfully admitted that the war was lost. When a German-speaking Canadian came up with an order they sprang to obey.

German prisoners. . . Those of us who have followed the armies must have seen half a million of them this war.

Beyond the outward sameness, there are clearly 1,000,000 differences among them, but one impression lingers from one prisoner's cage to another: their infinite capacity for obeying orders, their herd instinct.

No. I could more easily believe the Italian makes a better guerrilla than the German. Certainly the Englishman does.

The German is the man for an army. He wins as a team, or fails as a team. That is how it looks on this front. That is where he gets his alleged "correctness". It is silly to ignore this quality in the enemy.

By Numbers

During the Ardennes battle, stories were put out (possibly by Goebbels) that a brigade of Germans went into action wearing American uniforms.

I now find it difficult to discover an Allied soldier who actually saw a German soldier fighting in American gear.

The same sort of story was put out during the battle of Crete and was subsequently disproved.

It is not through loving-kindness that the Germans refrained from that device. They just don't operate that way, as far as I can see.

They love the game of war and its rules. They fight by numbers. They are ruthlessly cruel by numbers. Given a chance, they will plan for the next war by numbers.

The one thing they don't understand is the crazy arithmetic of the man who says: "I will do this or that, not because somebody ordered me, but because I want to do it."

• • •

LIBERAL IN DIFFICULTY

"GEORGE E. Saxton, the veteran correspondent of a London paper—a veteran at thirty-eight—had had one country after another shot under him like horses; Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece. A Liberal, his political life had been a series of bitter disillusions. Before Hitler he had been very pro-German. Before the Russo-German pact, he had been very pro-Russian. Now he didn't know what he was." From John Gunther's "The Troubled Midnight."

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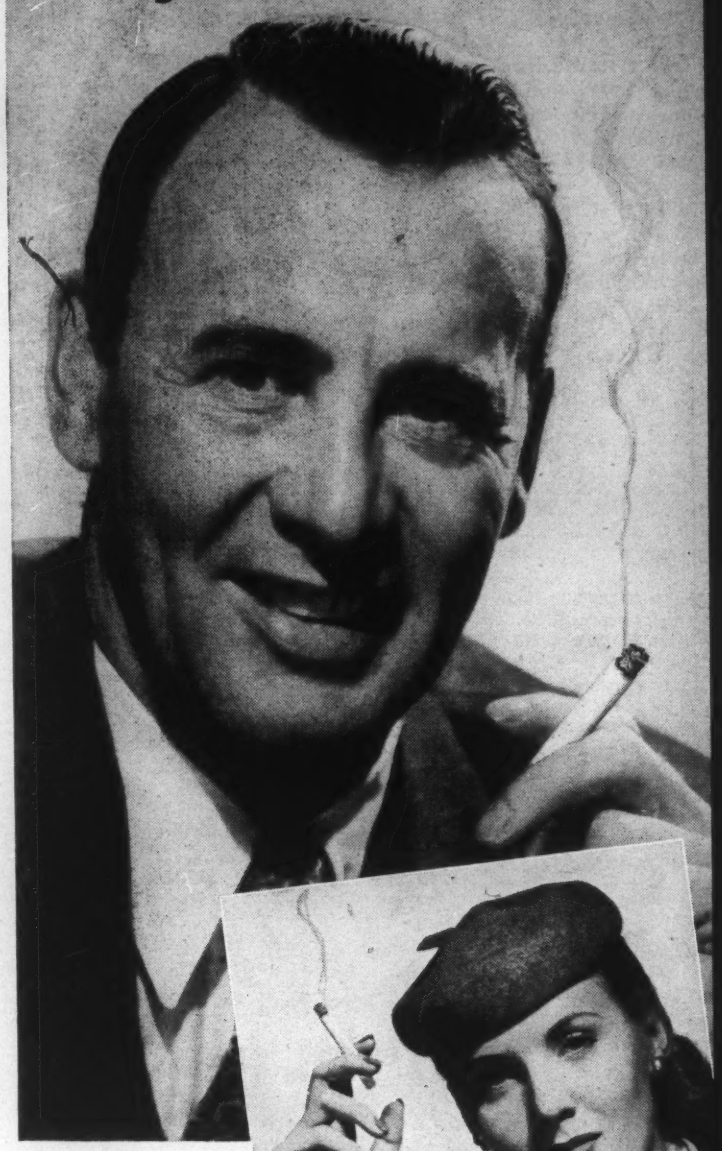

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Three Men Prepare to Take Over the Reich

By E. H. COOKRIDGE

The three men who will administer Germany during occupation are Ivon A. Kirkpatrick for Britain, Robert Murphy for the United States, and probably Georgi Dimitrov for Russia. Mr. Cookridge, who was formerly a foreign correspondent in Berlin, outlines the plans that have been made for civil administration and notes some points of interest about the men who soon "will have the most difficult task that has ever confronted a political administrator".

THREE men, a Briton, an American, and a Russian, will soon have the most difficult task that has ever confronted a political administrator. Their job was defined at the Crimean Conference as "to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world."

The three men will be the heads of the political administrations in the three main zones of occupation by British, American and Soviet troops and will be responsible to the Allied Central Control Commission, consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three Powers, with their headquarters in Berlin.

Though the names of the British and Soviet commanders have not yet been announced, it is believed that Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander may be the British, and Marshal Klementi Voroshilov the Soviet representative. It is certain that General Eisenhower will be Supreme Commander of the U.S. forces.

But the main task of administration and the executive powers, will rest with the chiefs of the political departments, who will advise the military leaders on all vital questions. These men have already been chosen and are at work, with many hundreds of experts and assistants, completing the plans and preparations for the occupation of the Reich.

Kirkpatrick

The British Government's choice is a fortunate one. Its representative at the Berlin Commission will be Mr. Ivon Augustine Kirkpatrick, a 47-year-old Scotsman, who has a splendid record in the British foreign service, and of whom it is said that "he knows his Germans, from Hitler downwards, and has no illusions about their good-will."

He was educated at the famous Roman Catholic public school Downside, Bath, and went straight from his school desk to join the Army in 1914, serving throughout the last war. In 1919 he entered the Diplomatic Service. After a short spell in South America, he was attached to the Embassy in Berlin, where he gained quick promotion. As First Counsellor he suddenly found himself plunged into drama in 1938, when he accompanied Mr. Neville Chamberlain to the fateful meetings with Hitler at Munich and Godesberg.

But an even more dramatic experience awaited him. In the early hours of a Sunday, on May 11, 1941, Mr. Kirkpatrick was waiting in a Northern port to cross to Eire on an official mission. A harassed dispatch rider handed him a telegram. It was from Mr. Churchill, ordering him to proceed without delay to a Glasgow hospital where Rudolf Hess had been taken, after his adventurous landing near Dungavel, in Lanarkshire. At the bedside of the Fuhrer's deputy, Kirkpatrick was told much that is still secret, but which one day will make one of the most fascinating stories of the war.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was later Controller of the European Service of the B.B.C., and responsible for our political propaganda to Germany and the then Nazi-occupied countries.

The important part his work played in our invasion and the subsequent liberation of Western Europe has not yet been fully appreciated.

For the last 12 months he has been organizing the Control Commission he is going to head. Many hundreds of Civil Servants, experts on judicial administration, economists, men who are fully acquainted with German industry and commerce, agriculturists, transport and food experts, radio and newspaper men, police officers, as well as a large staff of clerks, typists and messengers, A.T.S. and W.A.A.F. girls, have been selected for the Commission, which occupies extensive offices in London.

This "shadow government" has departments for food and health, for security and justice, for finance, for the control of industry and disarmament, transport and information.

Breaking Up the Nazis

Two of Mr. Kirkpatrick's chief assistants, Major-General Stanley W. Kirby and Chief Constable Gordon H. R. Halland, late of the Lincolnshire Constabulary, and a former "headmaster" of Hendon Police College, have been assigned special and vital tasks. One will be the disarming and disbanding of all armed German forces and the break up of the German General Staff which, in the words of the Yalta communique, "has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism," as well as the control, removal or destruction of all military equipment and the entire German war industry.

The other, on which Chief Constable Halland will concentrate, will be to deal with the Nazi Party organizations, the various S.S., S.A. and Hitler Youth formations, and finally to bring to justice and swift punishment all German war criminals.

Under Kirkpatrick's direction a news service will be worked up for the Germans, but for the first few months of occupation it is planned to issue only single sheet newspapers in some of the main cities, publishing a short summary of news, and the orders and decrees of the Allied authorities. What is left of German newspapers, including all technical, scientific and entertainment publications, will of course, be closed down, as are all infected with Nazi ideology.

The Allies will be unable to trust any of the journalists whom Goebbels trained and put into office. Much the same applies to the theatre and cinema, and the Germans will certainly have to go without much entertainment for a while.

Radio and News Services

The Allied Control Commission will establish a radio service, which in the long run may become one of the most vital means for the re-education of the German nation. How elaborate are our preparations is shown by the fact that even films with German captions, or synchronized with German commentaries, have been prepared. Many a British documentary film will open the eyes of the Germans, fed for more than a decade on Nazi propaganda.

A large staff of technical and military experts will carry out a census of German industry. There will probably be little left by that time, after the terrific air attacks.

All these measures will have to be concerted in all three Allied zones, and in the area which the French troops are expected to control. Therefore the Central Commission will be in Berlin, where the British Control Organization will cooperate with their American and Russian colleagues.

President Roosevelt has entrusted Mr. Robert Murphy with the office similar to that of Mr. Kirkpatrick. Murphy is a tall fair-haired blue-eyed, genial and dapper man of 49. He travels between General Eisenhower's headquarters in France and his London office by private plane, and has four cars at his disposal in London. He has gained much experience from his work as American chief of the Amgot in Italy.

He knows Germany well, having been consul in Munich and later on at the United States Embassy in Berlin.

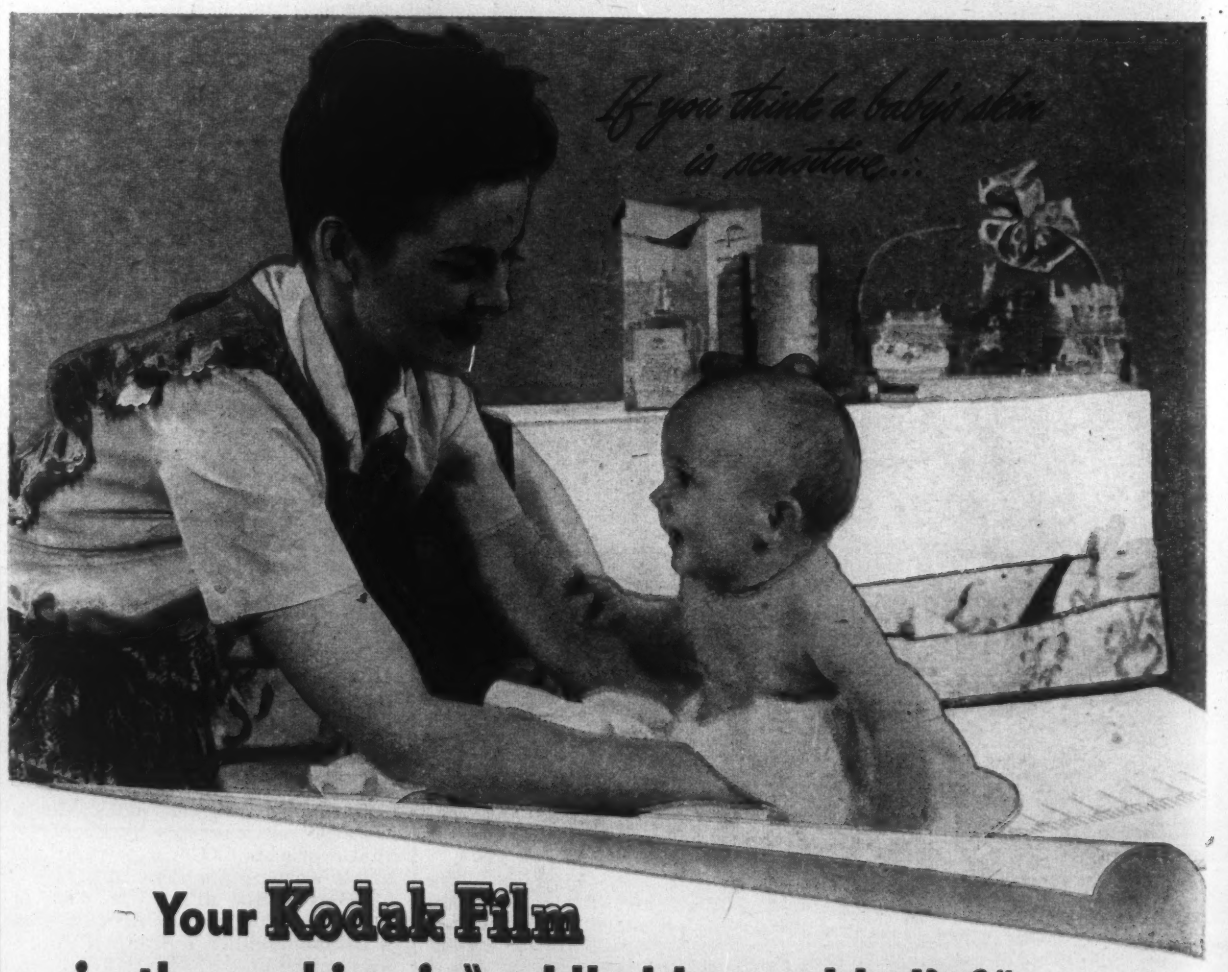
The Americans have trained a huge staff of experts and assistants for the work in Germany. Contrary to the British practice, they have also accepted a number of German anti-Nazi refugees, especially Austrians, for work on their control staff.

Irony in Dimitrov

Stalin's choice brings some ironical humor into the appointment of the Soviet chief delegate. It is expected that Georgi Dimitrov will be the third in the Allied triumvirate. He is the man who 12 years ago narrowly escaped the Nazi gallows. Charged in September, 1933, in the famous Reichstag fire trial with complicity with the Communist Torgler and the imbecile Van der Lubbe, he turned from being the accused in the dock to the accuser. He told the startled Nazis that the world knew that they themselves had set fire to the Reichstag to pretend that the Nazi Party had saved Germany from Bolshevism. And while Goering raged in court, Dimitrov exclaimed, "I will come back to Berlin to settle the accounts."

After a trial of 58 days, which only established the guilt of the Nazis, and was rapidly brought to an end. Dimitrov returned to Moscow, where he soon climbed the highest steps of the Kremlin ladder. He is going to fulfil his promise. There will be no soft treatment for the Germans in the Russian-occupied zone, and the Nazis are mistaken if they hope for it from the Anglo-American Administration.

Many of the Allied tanks streaming eastward into Germany are equipped with these rocket-firing devices as additional armament. Rockets can be fired singly, or in groups of five. When all have been fired, the rack is salvaged and reloaded for repeat performance by another tank.



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Direct Road to Folly Lies in Fanaticism

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE

Fanaticism is the cruelest of human passions, says Dean Inge. It centres on idolatry, lives for hero-worship and is fed on hate.

The remedy is to remember that man is a member of a great many social groups—the family, church, profession, country — with an obligation to each and that none should be absolute.

Wallingford, England

IN dealing with Idolatry, my subject is not the queer Semitic prejudice against the use of sculpture and painting as aids to devotion, the prejudice which inspired rather cheap sneers at worshippers of wood and stone, and which confines Mohammedan architects to geometrical patterns in their mosques.

(There was an iconoclastic movement in Eastern Christianity which ended in the illogical compromise of permitting icons, but not sculptures in the round. The pagans made dignified protests. Of course, they said, we do not worship images, but we like to honour God by representing him in the likeness of the noblest of his works, the human form divine idealized by great sculptors, who have brought that branch of art to unsurpassed and unsurpassable perfection).

I am thinking rather of the fanaticism of hero-worship. Fanaticism is the cruelest of human passions, though it evokes great devotion and self-sacrifice. The fanatic needs something to worship. The fetish need not be a real person. It may be a goddess like Isis, in whose honor the dirty Roman novelist Appuleius is lyrical, or a fictitious hero like George A. Birmingham's General John Regan, whose picture infuriated the Irish. It may be a church or a nation or a slogan.

Fanatics Need to Hate

And the fanatic needs a devil to hate — Baal, the Paynim, the Jews, heretics, atheists, capitalists, Bolsheviks, William II., Adolf Hitler. For him, hatred is much stronger than love.

Creighton, in answer to a rebuke of his moral indifference from Lord Acton, replied: The good are not so good as they think themselves, and the bad are not so bad as the good think them." But I do not agree with Wells and Lytton Strachey that the great men of history were really very small.

They were linked to their age by their weakest side, and were carried to the top by currents over which they had not much control; but Napoleon for example, was a great general and administrator, though we may agree with the Oxford don who after being presented to him during the peace of Amiens reported to his friends at home: "You could tell that he is not a University man".

Strange Tricks of Idolatry

Idolatry has played strange tricks with even the greatest names. There can be no doubt that if the Founder of Christianity had returned to earth during the Ages of Faith he would have been burnt alive as a heretic. If Buddha was ever reincarnated, as he expected to be, he may or may not have reappeared as a Buddhist.

If Shakespeare, who was so much less moral than his critics, and so much more experienced, could read his modern commentators, he would roar with laughter. Napoleon might chuckle over his own legend which he helped to create.

An aspirant to semi-divine honors is wise to die a violent death, like Julius Caesar, Charles I. and Abraham Lincoln. At any rate he must not live too long. History shows that 52 or 53 is a particularly good age to go out. This age was chosen by Mohammed, Shakespeare, Napoleon, and Lenin. Julius Caesar and Mustapha Kemal lived only a little longer.

Hitler has just about reached this crucial age. If he is wise he will get someone to snuff him out before the end of this year. He may then be granted divine honors like a Roman emperor. "Bah! I believe I am becoming a god!" said the humorist Vespasian when he felt his end was approaching.

The remedy for fanaticism is to remember that we are all members of a great many social groups, some narrower than the nation and some wider. Such are our family, our place of residence, our trade or profession, our Church, our country, the comity of civilized nations, humanity at large.

Each of these has a limited but real claim upon us. To make any one of these loyalties absolute, creating the rest as of no account, is to open the door to the crimes and follies which have caused an incalculable amount of misery to the human race.

St. Peter says wisely, "Honour all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King".

Honor all men. Sirs, ye are brethren, why do ye wrong one to another?

Love the brotherhood, that is, the whole congregation of Christian men and women dispersed through the world.

Fear God, remembering that He is not a capricious Sultan, but a Being who bids us to show our love to Him by loving our fellow men.

Honor the King. Obey the laws, and desire for our country all that a good man can wish for it. But none of them, not even the third, must be allowed to displace the others.

We are not merely humanitarians, or churchmen, or zealots, or patriots. If we remember this we may allow ourselves to idealize our heroes a little. Loyalty is something more than an amiable foible, but it must be kept within bounds.

• •

GRAMOPHONE ACCOMPANIST

HARL McDonald's new violin concerto had its first performance recently by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Alexander Hilsberg being soloist. In the program notes the composer declared "The instrumentation of the first movement was blocked-out in Toronto and Ann Arbor during the orchestra's post-season tour. The second movement is associated in my mind with a variety of hotel bedrooms and backstage pictures of a number of concert halls. The piano version was done early last summer and Mr. Hilsberg took a copy with him when he left for his vacation in New Hampshire . . . I recorded the piano part and sent the disks to Mr. Hilsberg. He studied the violin solo part against this recording. This is probably the first time that a new concerto was mastered in this manner."

Adventure

The romance and adventure of the formative years of Canada are vividly portrayed in the above painting, "Hudson's Bay Post, Sault Ste. Marie", by J. S. Hallam, A.R.C.A., O.S.A., after a sketch by Wm. Armstrong, C.E., of Toronto, and now in the John Ross Robertson collection, Toronto Public Libraries.

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Through the occupancy of the British in 1762, the coming of the fur-trading North West Company in 1783, the post's destruction in the war of 1812, and its taking over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, Romance and Adventure went hand-in-hand with Sault Ste. Marie.

There was Romance and Adventure too in Sault Ste. Marie's growth, in its incorporation as a busy city in 1912, and in the building of its great canal, and in the founding of its metal industries.

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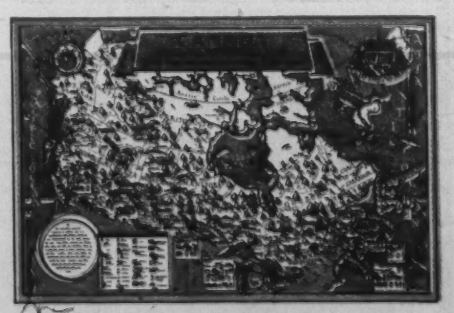

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THE HITLER WAR

When Will The German War End? Himmler Gives The Answer

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

EVERYONE is asking: "When will it be over?" For the best answer, look to the Eastern Front. The German Army of the West has been virtually destroyed. It has been chewed up, and turned into our prison cages at the rate of one understrength division (10,000 men) a day during March, and three divisions a day during April. That, and not the names of towns and cities taken, is the really solid news from the Western Front.

Probably two-thirds of the German forces which faced us on the Roer and the Saar eight weeks ago have been taken prisoner. Another tenth has been killed or seriously wounded. Most of the remainder are now sealed off in the Ruhr pocket, which contains the remnants of 21 divisions totalling possibly 75,000 men at the time of writing; and in Holland, where there are estimated to be about 30,000 combat troops and as many more work troops.

The only effective force remaining in the field, and free to maneuver, is the 19th Army, holding the southern wing. This army is putting up stiff opposition to the French approaching Stuttgart and the right wing of Patch's Seventh, around Heilbronn. For the rest, the advance of our armies is limited mainly by supply problems, the rate of progress of the infantry, and the stamina of all concerned.

In these circumstances our strategists are free to follow the textbooks, pressing out four main thrusts to slice Germany into segments, but carrying the infantry along close behind to extend a solid bulge into the heart of the Reich.

Four Main Drives

The four drives are by Patch's Seventh, towards Nuremberg and Regensburg, to slice off Southern Germany; by Patton's Third, to meet the Russians beyond Leipzig and Dresden; by Simpson's Ninth, through Brunswick and Magdeburg towards Berlin; and by Dempsey's British Second, through Hamburg, to Luebeck on the Baltic, and a junction with the Russians in the north.

The French are covering the southern flank; the American First must devote a large part of its strength to containing and cleaning up the Ruhr pocket; and the Canadian First appears to have been detailed, first to seal off the Germans in Holland, and then to liberate this starving country.

The reason for the Canadian drive due northward, in Eastern Holland, has been explained by the disclosure that the Germans had built a strong fortified line behind the Ijssel River during the winter, expecting another Rhine crossing attempt near Arnhem. This line has now been taken from the rear.

The next move in this campaign would logically be a drive across the Neder Rhine, west of Arnhem, towards the Zuider Zee to cut the German pocket in the middle. If the Germans had the determination, progress from there westward into the heavily populated part of Holland might be slow, as there are two successive lines of water defences available to the enemy.

But this question of how determined the Germans will remain, in isolated commands, will concern the cleaning-up of many pockets, chiefly the two big "redoubts", in the Tirolean Mountains and Norway, but also Holland, Denmark, Dunkirk and the French Atlantic ports.

Will Swedes Help?

It is doubtful, however, if any common rule will prevail in these cases. In isolated Norway, the lack of immediate danger and the quantity of supplies available may enable the fanatic character of the commander, Rendulic (who came with his troops from Finland) to maintain strong discipline until we attack.

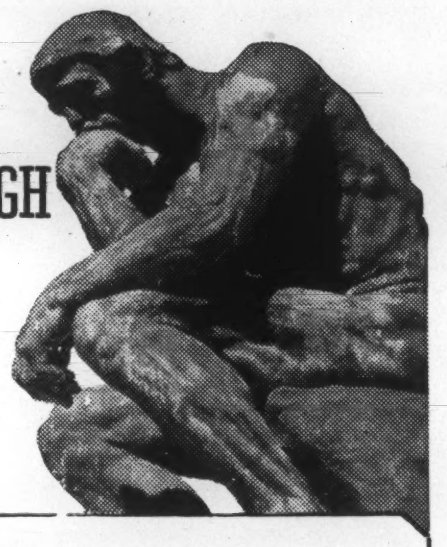
The Norwegian Government, recognizing this situation, and with the terrible lesson of the devastation of Northern Norway by this same force, looks to the Swedes as the only help in saving Norway from a long ordeal which might encompass the destruction of the country.

I have not yet seen the Swedish press reaction to this appeal, but from the steadily growing sentiment for intervention, not to secure a last-minute place at the San Francisco Conference, which the Swedes consider immoral and undignified, but to save their brethren of the north, it would not be surprising if Sweden did join in, when we are ready to invade from the seaward side.

This, I am sure, would be a great emotional release for many Swedes who, while appreciating the tremendous difficulties of their position since 1940, feel that for their own sakes as well as the Danes and Norwegians, they must do something positive to help them. Already they have given sanctuary to tens of thousands of refugees, provided large relief supplies for Norway, and trained some ten thousand young Norwegian escapees as "policemen." They have built up their own navy, air arm and armored forces, and outfitted all with their world-famous guns.

With the eclipse of the Luftwaffe, they could at an agreed moment open their airfields to our fighter, bomber and transport squadrons, and together with the Royal Navy, force open the blockade of the Skagerrak. A combined invasion of Norway, over its land and sea frontiers, would then make fairly short work of the job, and reestablish Sweden as a fighting democracy, as well as the developer of the most advanced social system in the world.

The task which faces us in cleaning out the German Alpine "redoubt"



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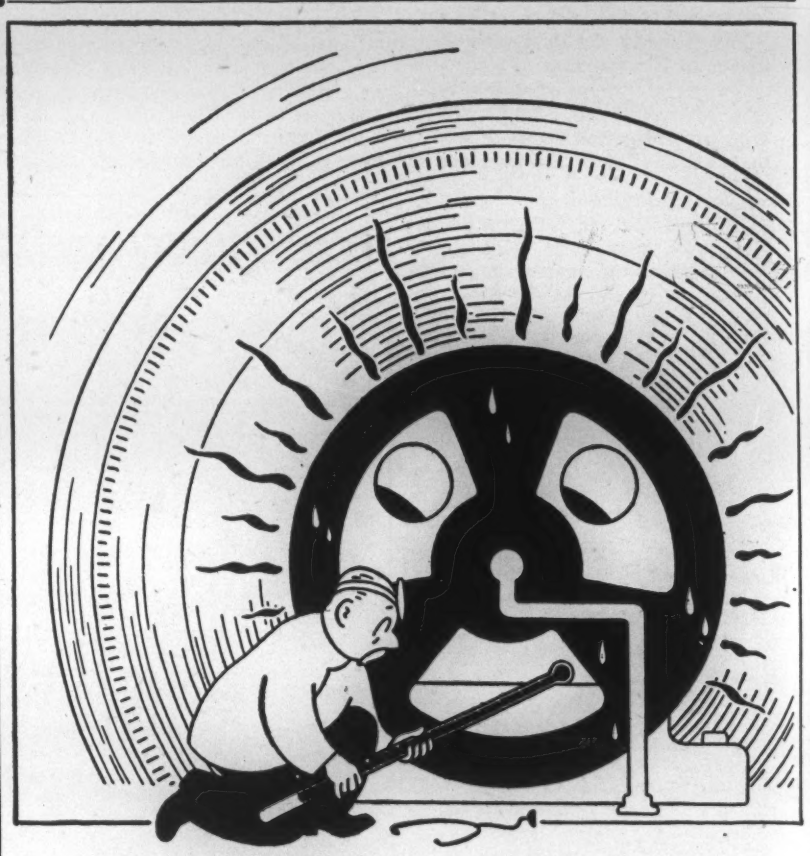

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is in some ways more formidable, because the enemy preparations appear to be on a greater scale here, the fight will be led by the chief Nazis, and the garrison is clearly intended to be made up of a large force of the most fanatical SS troops.

It is sometimes overlooked that the Germans will have the pick of their whole army of Italy for this Alpine fortress, and the plan for a last stand in the Tirol may be enough to explain by itself the enemy's stubbornness in holding the best part of 25 divisions in Italy when he seemed to need them more on the eastern and western fronts in Germany. Our new offensive here will try to upset the withdrawal to the Alps as much as possible.

The Alpine "Redoubt"

Kesselring, the master defender of the Italian front, and Schoerner, the stern disciplinarian recently promoted to Field Marshal for his fierce and successful defence on the Silesian front are doubtless earmarked for command in the "redoubt". And there are insistent reports that picked SS formations are already gathering in the Alps.

One of the clear purposes of the double drive, by the Soviets up the Danube towards Linz, and by our forces through Nuremberg and Regensburg, as well as of offensives by both allies further to the north, is to forestall the retreat of large German forces to the southern mountains.

* We have made little progress towards Nuremberg in the past fortnight, since our spearheads were first reported at Wuerzburg. But our position has been building up solidly all the time, and we must be just about ready for a big drive. Meanwhile the Russians are well past Vienna, on the super-highway to Linz.

At the same time a very promising maneuver is going on in Czechoslovakia. Konev and Petrov have pounded unavailingly for seven weeks at the eastern approach to the Moravian Gap, leading into Czechoslovakia. Now Malinovsky is rapidly coming up in the rear of this stubbornly held German position. He is well into the Morava valley, and within about 100 miles of a junction with Petrov.

When the Germans let go of this dike, it is hard to see how they will stem the Soviet tide that will flow into the heart of industrial Bohemia. The loss of the coal mines of Teschen, the great steel works of Moravska Ostrava, the many factories of Prague, the great armament factories at Brno, or Bruenn (where the Bren Gun was developed), and the Skoda Works at Pilsen, will be a terrible blow, coming on top of the loss of most of the Austrian industries.

When Oder Front Erupts

We come, finally to the main Soviet front in Eastern Germany. It is quite impossible to say what the original schedule was, and therefore whether the Russians are behind or ahead of it. They overran the main German prepared defence position, the "Oder quadrilateral" more easily than they could have hoped. In recent days they have given out the first available details of this vast defence bastion of whose preparation there have been rumors for two or three years.

It was a huge hedgehog filling the quadrilateral formed by the bend of the Oder near Frankfurt, following the Warta on the north, and completed by heavy, tunnelled fortifications on the east, running north and south through Schwiebus. It was intended to lie athwart any advance against Berlin.

While this fell quickly to Zhukov's mighty lunge—given hard ground which permitted the by-passing of Poznan—other places have been held by the Germans for weeks and months. Their pocket in Latvia has withstood six heavy offensives during the past half-year. Koenigsberg stood for 70 days, and there is still a fairly strong German force in the Samland peninsula to the West.

Though Danzig and Gdynia fell quickly, a German pocket still holds out at the mouth of the Vistula. Kuestrin was only finally cleared a few days ago. Stettin still holds. And Breslau. And, as I mentioned earlier, the Silesian front, particularly before the Moravian Gap, has been successfully held against all assaults.

Thus Rokossovsky, Zhukov and Konev may have been somewhat delayed in coordinating their next phase with our break-through in the West—with all of the obvious advantages that this gives them—in spite of their immense achievements of the winter campaign. Rokossovsky, in particular, appears to have been delayed by resistance along the Baltic, from aligning his forces with Zhukov's along the Oder, though he must have been able in recent days to bring substantial forces forward and take over the Stettin sector.

Zhukov, one may take it, has everything ready in the centre, though he also has the toughest assignment. Konev has certainly been delayed by the hold-up in Upper Silesia. But German military commentators started to say nearly a week ago that he had halted this offensive and begun to regroup on the front facing Dresden and Cottbus. When he is ready, we may be sure that we will see another of those gigantic eruptions which the Red Army prepares so meticulously and executes so masterfully.

Then we will soon have the answer to the question, how long before the war in Germany is declared over. For the greater part of the German Army still faces the Russians—perhaps with all the winter's losses still 125 to 150 divisions. If the main Red Armies were to stand where they are for a little while longer, we would come up in the rear of these Germans and make their position impossible. But from the prestige standpoint alone, it is quite unthinkable that Stalin would allow such an ending to the German War.

The Soviet tide will roll forward to join with ours, and it is probably a conviction of the imminence of this attack that led Himmler's *Schwarze Korps* to give the authoritative prediction last week that Germany's absolute military collapse would come "within a few days, or perhaps weeks."

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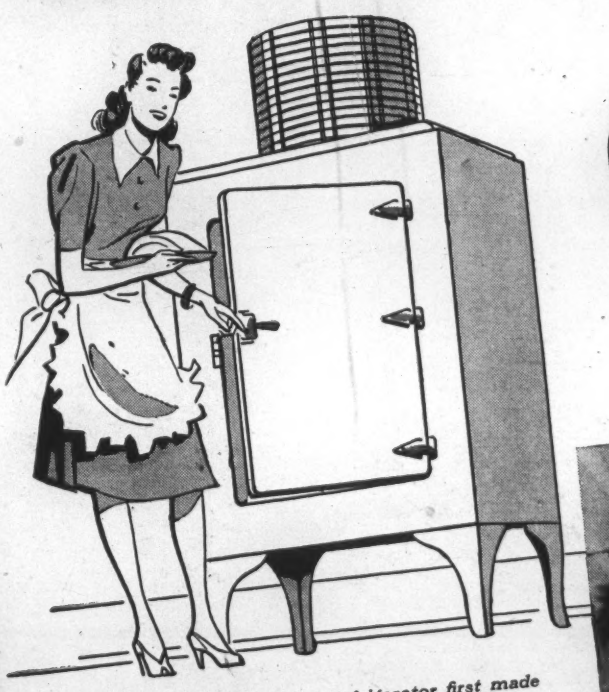

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Blondin Long Dead But His Fame Lives On

By FRANK HEWITT

He's been dead for nearly fifty years but the name of Blondin, the little Frenchman who started to fame by walking a tight-rope over Niagara Falls, is still noted throughout the world.

The greatest tight-rope walker of them all he did his act on ships at sea, in the Crystal gardens and in bull-rings and arenas all over the world. Once he stopped a South American revolution.

FORTY-EIGHT years ago last month a little Frenchman, who for nearly 70 years courted death and thrilled the world with his exploits, died peacefully in his bed at Ealing, London, at the age of 73.

He was the Great Blondin, who crossed the Niagara Falls on a tight-rope.

Blondin's real name was Jean Francois Gravelet. He was born at St. Omer, France, on February 28, 1824, and when he was five began training as an acrobat at Lyons. Six months later little Jean made his first public appearance. He was a great success and became known as "The Little Wonder."

As he grew up he developed into a remarkable gymnast with a wonderful sense of balance. He seemed to have no nerves in his compact body.

Tight-rope walking fascinated him, and while he was living in America, with his wife and children, he hit upon the idea that made him world famous. His house was by Niagara Falls, and Blondin, as he was then called, drove his children in a horse and trap on Sundays to watch the water thundering down.

One Sunday in 1859, when Blondin was 35, he startled his wife and friends by declaring that he could and would cross the Falls walking on a tight-rope.

People were incredulous, but sure enough a rope 1,100 feet long was stretched 160 feet high above the Falls and a great crowd gathered to watch "the crazy, bearded little Frenchman hurtle to his death," as they vowed he would.

Impressed Prince of Wales

Blondin started from the American side and appeared less nervous than anyone present. On the Canadian side was a party which included the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII. Calmly and confidently Blondin walked across the Falls while women half-swooned and men turned away their heads until he was safely across.

The Prince of Wales, greatly impressed by his courage and skill, asked Blondin to carry him across on his back, and his entourage had difficulty in dissuading him.

From that day Blondin's reputation was made. His name was on everybody's lips. He devised more hazardous ways of crossing the Falls.

One day he would cross blindfold, the next enveloped in a sack or trundling a wheelbarrow. Then on stilts or carrying his friend Mouton, the French clown, on his shoulders. His favorite act was to take a little spirit stove, sit down midway and cook — and eat — an omelette.

Two years later the family went to London, where they lived at St. John's Wood in Niagara Villa. On June 1, 1861, Blondin appeared at the Crystal Palace. Far above the heads of the crowd, 180 feet above the transept, stretched a rope, and perched on the rope stood Blondin.

Blondin gave the thousands of people the thrill of their lives. He was infallible on a rope. He walked, he ran, he turned somersaults, he stood on his head.

He wheeled his seven-year-old daughter Adele over the rope in a barrow.

He was given a tremendous ovation and became a great favorite at the Crystal Palace. Each time he went on the rope he received $500.

Blondin never used a net — if he fell there was nothing to save him — but he said a net would make him attempt foolhardy things and he might break his neck!

Often he carried his wife and children on his shoulders.

After his London performances Blondin toured the world with a huge roofless tent.

In Rio de Janeiro he gave his show in a bull-ring. In Buenos Aires he gave an impromptu performance in the packed main square, and thereby stopped a revolution which was about to start.

The government needed two and a half hours to avert it. A rope was hurriedly slung across the square. Blondin performed on it for two and a half hours and so enthralled the people that they forgot the revolution. General Mitri, the President, rewarded Blondin with a medal.

In Spain Blondin performed in a circus and during one act, carrying his wife on his back, he nearly lost his life. Maniacs followed Blondin hoping to see him fall, and guards were stationed at the winches that held the rope. One day the guards were called away, and a maniac, springing forward, cut the rope. Blondin fell 30 feet to the ground, but was unhurt. Mrs. Blondin's skirt entangled with the rope and supported her in the air.

The most dangerous thing Blondin did was to walk a rope stretched between the masts of a ship which was taking him to Australia. The ship was near Aden and the sea was calm when he offered to do the walk. By the time the rope was fixed a big swell had developed.

Blondin got on the rope, took two steps and sat down. He was a bad sailor and felt terribly seasick, but he would not give in. He took a few more steps and sat down again. It took him nearly two hours to cross. Mrs. Blondin fainted and it was the only time Blondin was scared.

Back in London again Blondin had a new act at the Crystal Palace — he rode a bicycle over the high rope.

When he was 71 he walked across a rope at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, carrying his son, weighing 150 pounds, on his back. He gave his last performance in Belfast when he was 72.

An old lady once asked Blondin how he performed his wonderful feats. Did he smoke? Was he a vegetarian or a teetotaler? Did he exercise and control his limbs by means unknown to other men?

Blondin replied that he ate and drank what he pleased. He smoked cigars when they were offered to him and took as little exercise as possible.

"Madam," he added, "the fact is when I am on the rope my safety depends on keeping my balance. So I keep it."

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ART AND ARTISTS

Drawing: Neglected Canadian Art Should Receive More Attention

By PAUL DUVAL

FROM Montreal, Toronto and the Maritimes, the Eaton's Galleries in Toronto has collected and is currently showing a large and worthwhile group of Canadian drawings.

It is probably the first show of major proportions devoted exclusively to drawings by Canadian draughtsmen and for this reason is of exceptional importance; the fact that it is in the nature of a *premiere* points up the neglect which this form of expression has endured in this country, and the need for a fuller appreciation and understanding of it. Because of this prevailing lack of interest to date this article will be primarily devoted to general but, I hope, pertinent reflections on the art of drawing itself.

Broadly speaking, drawing is the most spontaneous and character-revealing of all forms of pictorial expression. Through its various media —pencil, chalk, crayon, pen and brush — the essence of the artist's psyche filters through more intimately than in the relatively cumbersome mediums of oil-paint and sculpture. We often find more of the authentic temperament of an artist in his drawings and studies than in his more ambitious canvases and sculpture, this is as true of Claude as of Gaudier-Brzeska. The very limitations imposed by the use of monochrome are a challenge to the technical subtlety and composing-creativeness of the artist. It can give rise to the most diverse manifestations. How different, for instance, are the cerebral, scientifically-considered chalk drawings of the Renaissance from the lyrical free-patterning of a Paul Klee or Joan Miro! What a world of feeling separates a pen study by Durer from a brush drawing by Korin! Yet, with all their immense variations, each of these facets of drawing has its own validity, and its singular characteristics for enjoyment.

Medium Sets Limitations

Each drawing medium sets its own limitations. Henri Matisse, for example, has never created really effective drawings with the thick quill which Rembrandt utilized so successfully; Rembrandt could never have expressed his dramatic fullness of volumes with Matisse's thin flowing lines. The powerful tragedy of Kathe Kollwitz's charcoal figure-pieces could never be achieved in pencil, and only a brush in the hands of a master could possibly realize the crisp and sudden variations in line which we so admire in a Utamaro or Hokusai.

For the most part, the Canadian artists whose drawings hang in the Eaton's show reveal a wise respect for the limitations imposed by their chosen media. Few of the artists represented have attempted, unduly, to force their effects — rather, in most cases, they have not begun to exploit the vast possibilities of their pencils and pens and brushes. There is a seeming hesitancy and lack of experimental curiosity manifest. Also, many of the drawings are in the nature of notes-on-the-way for paintings or cursory bits of factual reporting.

Two Different Trends

The drawings on view may be roughly divided into two groups of inspiration: those which follow in the scholastically-hallowed academic tradition, and those whose tradition stems from comparatively recent years. The so-called "academic" tradition, handed down by Michelangelo and his fellow Renaissance searchers for scientific authority and perpetuated with increasing weakness through Rubens, and Watteau to the present-day instructors at Paris' *Julien's*, London's *Slade*, and their counterparts throughout the world, is gradually losing its potency as an unquestionable authority. In its extreme academism—except as a form of student discipline—it is now abortive. Of the more creative draughtsmen working on the rim of traditional drawing practice during this century, Degas, Kathe Kollwitz and Augustus John have been perhaps the most remarkable. In the present Canadian show, the drawings by John Alfsen and Louis Muhlstock show that interesting and sensitive work can still be done within the scope of the academic tradition by artists with sufficient individuality.

What might be called the post-academic trends in drawing received their major impetus when oriental *objets d'art*, especially paintings and prints, began to appear freely in Europe. Western artists observed the emphasis on the purely linear and space-division aspects of drawing, and the freedom taken with proportion and position for dramatic or aesthetic effect. This gave impetus to the revolt from objective verisimilitude and romantic posturing, by one or other of which most European artists had been corseted for centuries. Encouraged by Oriental example, artists of such diverse temperament as Manet, Toulouse-Lautrec, Beardsley, Seurat and Van Gogh began to lay new emphasis on decorative pattern and beauty of linear gesture for their own worth. Wilful distortion with both aesthetic and psychological intent began to be widely practiced.

Revolt Bears Fruit

This revolt from the scientific Renaissance tradition (and equally with the pre-Renaissance guild-spirit which now shows signs of a sterile revival) has borne rich and varied fruit; on the chiefly aesthetic side, it has given us the free, gentle lyricism of Bonnard and Matisse; on the dramatic side it has resulted in those glowing and brooding jewels that are Roualt's tragic drawings, with their echoes of Cathedral windows and Japanese caricatures. Through Picasso, the revolt has presented us with a bewildering variety of original and eclectic combinations. And, it still seems necessary to repeat, let no intolerant person suggest for a moment that most of these artists are incompetent or irresponsible because they do not choose to work within a dying tradition; they are simply placing feeling on at least an equal plane with technique, whereas the Renaissance tradition's emphasis on factual knowledge and craftsmanship eventually banished originality and vitality of expression altogether.

The great majority of the drawings in the present Canadian show (and most interesting drawings now being done in this country) stem from the above revolt. The drawings of John Lyman and Jacques de Tonnancour clearly echo the influence of Matisse's patient explorations; cubism and its step-children are mirrored in Alfred Pellan's drawings, and show less obviously in the pencil-nocturnes of Caven Atkins and the pen-designs of Bertram Brooker.

Of the twenty artists whose drawings are now to be seen at Eaton's, only a few have been mentioned here, but nearly all of them have interesting efforts to show — though little of it may be classed as remarkably outstanding. This lack of important distinction among the pieces in the show is entirely the fault of the artists themselves; they have frequently demanded opportunities to exhibit their drawings commercially. Now that they have been given an ideal chance to do so, quite frankly few of them achieve any extraordinary standards. Clearly, Canadian artists, on the whole, should look to their drawing in other than commercial regards. However, perhaps the notice that this commendable show should and—it is to be hoped — will receive, may cause them to give more attention to this commonly neglected but vital form of expression.

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THE LONDON LETTER

And Why Not Gratuities for Land Girls Who Filled Vital Gap?

By P. O'D.

ADMIRERS of the Land Girls—don't speak all at once, boys!—have been wondering why they also should not share in the extensive schemes of post-war gratuities announced by the Government. Were they not an army? Did they not wear uniform? Were they not also more or less subject to discipline—less perhaps rather than more? In short, were they not as much members of a service as, say, the A.R.P. people, who do get gratuities?

To this the Government replies that the Land Girls, though nominally an army, were in private employ on the land, that their uniform was merely a grant of suitable clothing, that their discipline was pretty much a sort of patriotic fiction, and that to give them gratuities would open the door for requests for many other classes of war-workers not now on the list, and with equal claims to recognition.

Back come the defenders of the Land Girls in Parliament and the Press with the riposte that these buxom and charming rural workers were engaged in a distinctive national service, that their uniform—very natty and becoming, too!—was an indication of this special status, and that their wages were a good deal lower than those of munition-workers, for instance. Incidentally the number and zeal of these defenders, if they prove nothing else, prove at least that the Land Girls are the sort of young ladies who have no trouble at all in finding champions.

As to the value of the work done by these ladies of the land there is very little doubt—except here and there from some elderly curmudgeon of a farmer, who expects a girl out of a city office to pitch hay and milk cows as if she had spent her life at it. But many of them were country-women born, and the others soon learned enough about it to be very useful.

Besides it was often a case of a Land Girl or nobody. They filled a vital gap. They may also have been the reason why a good many men remained on the land, who might otherwise have been tempted away by the high wages in the munition factories. They did a lot to brighten up the rural round.

One farmer of my acquaintance—and no elderly curmudgeon, either—had a dozen or more of them working for him in the harvest fields. Going out one hot afternoon to see how they were getting on, he found that they had all disappeared. A pleasant little river borders his land, so he wandered over to see if by any chance....And there they were, popping in and out of the water with the carefree abandon of so many blonde young seals. And with just about the same amount of clothes on.

It was apparently a very embarrassing moment. My poor friend took refuge in flight until they got into their clothes again, and he could give them a piece of his mind. Anyway, that's what he said he did. I can't imagine that it had much effect. In fact he had to admit that they seemed highly amused. Sensible girls! I am all in favor of their getting gratuities. The countryside in war-time would have been a much, much duller place without them.

Recipe for Success

People who talk, as some still do, about the cinema killing the theatre, will get little confirmation for their gloomy views from the career of George Black, the theatrical producer, who died last week in London. In 1928 he took over the management of the General Theatre Corporation, and immediately set about reviving the old-fashioned music-hall, which seemed nearly as dead as the sort of shows the Romans used to put on in the Coliseum. But not to Mr. Black. In five years he was running more than 40 music-halls in London and the Provinces, and making most of them pay handsomely.

In reviving the music-hall Black modernised it, and put into it a new speed and spirit. He replaced the old-fashioned formality with the boisterous and hilarious mixture that came to be known as "the Crazy Show", with comedians running riot all over the place, and with a gorgeously spectacular background. The recipe was an instant success. He was a great showman.

Long Wait for Premiere

Ten years may seem a surprisingly long time for a Shaw play to wait for its London premiere—ten years, that is, after it has already been produced in other places. It is so long ago since "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" was presented at the Malvern Festival in this country, and in Leipzig, Warsaw, and New York. Now at long last it finds its way to the London stage at the Arts Theatre, where it has been given a very handsome production.

It would be pleasant to be able to say that Mr. Shaw has given us another Shavian masterpiece, full of amusing fantasy and satirical wit and floods of good talk, but it wouldn't be quite true. The fantasy is there and the wit, though not so bright or so much of it, and the floods, and floods of talk. But the mixture has not the sparkling and heady quality it used to have. Perhaps it has been standing too long.

As to what it is all about—so far as one can get an idea, and so far as it is really about anything—a group of allegorical characters are rather haphazardly collected on an island, and there, except for a certain amount of farcical incident, they just keep right on talking. The arrows of Shavian wit are shot off rapidly and recklessly at all the usual targets, especially the famous stupidity of the English. And then in the end Mr. Shaw suddenly becomes serious and rather poetic—without making much clearer the meaning of his allegory.

London critics, with one or two exceptions, have given the play a very cool reception. They seem to think that, having waited ten years for it, London might have waited another ten, without much loss to London playgoers or to the fame of Mr. Shaw. But then it may be, of course, that the boys are feeling a little hurt about that long delay in giving them a chance to express an opinion.

Amalgamation in the Air

Rochester, Chatham, and Gillingham are three municipalities at the mouth of the Medway, so closely crowded together as really to form only one. Usually in such cases local rivalry runs high, and there is constant bickering about infringements, real or imaginary, of one another's boundaries and rights. But not among these three good neighbors, who are now out to get themselves officially amalgamated into one County Borough, with a united population of about 150,000.

This is a most sensible move, and a good example to all the other municipal units in the same sort of proximity, who waste their time duplicating services and competing with one another, instead of getting together and cooperating. But it is amazing how hard local feeling dies in the country. Besides, there is the quite understandable opposition of all the little officials who may lose their jobs if such amalgamations take place.

Amalgamation is in the air, however, and there is a Boundary Commission to deal with these problems. Perhaps we shall find the Government putting a bit of pressure on the local authorities who ought to join up and won't. There are lots of ways in which it can.

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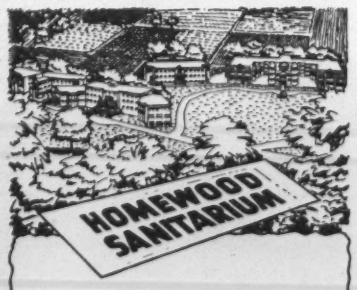

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos

...THIS IS MY BABY!
HOW COME, JIM?
I JUST BOUGHT HER!
ARE YOU NUTS?
I FIGURE MY VICTORY BOND IS BUYING SHELLS! SO-I'M GETTING A DOUBLE CRACK AT HITLER!
THERE SHE GOES!
A BOND GOES AWFUL FAST!
SURE DOES! BUT THERE ARE ENOUGH FOLKS BACK HOME BUYING 'EM TOO! WE'LL DO IT TOGETHER!

ARE YOU WITH HIM?

The war may seem nearly over to us here in Canada but to the men over there the difference between nearly and quite may be the difference between life and death. We can't let them down *now*! Buy more and *more* Bonds this time!

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London Canada

Are Tropical Diseases A Menace to Canada?

By F. B. BOWMAN

So long as we are lax on mosquito and rodent control, says the writer, a Canadian physician who served for many years in the Philippines, malaria, amoebic dysentery, bubonic plague and similar "tropical" diseases are an actual threat in Canada.

It is a threat which could reach serious proportions and an energetic campaign should be waged against the sources of these diseases.

THE other day an article, historical in character, appeared in a Canadian newspaper with a quotation from a news item published many years ago stating that so and so had been "laid up with fever and ague". This was in 1860 and much more recently than 1860 malaria which was the disease described, was as common at certain times of the year as colds are today.

When the Grand Trunk Railway was being constructed many of the laborers died like flies from cholera, as modern methods of vaccination were unknown.

These diseases are considered as peculiar to the tropics yet Canada would hardly be considered a tropical country. Last year a man staggered into my office in Hamilton, Ontario and almost collapsed on my examining couch. He had come from Sault Ste. Marie, where the temperature at that time was around twenty degrees below zero. He was sent to the hospital and studied and found to have amoebic dysentery, that bugbear of the tropics.

As a matter of fact, I have seen many cases of this disease in the Philippines where I was for many years under Heiser and Strong, and this was more spectacular than any of them. The small crawling amoebae were so numerous in this man's feces, that there was a queue of doctors and nurses passing through the laboratory for two or three days to see them. This patient stated that there were many more cases similar to his and he thought that there had been a couple of deaths.

Regiment Transferred

That these cases occurred when a regiment of Southern negro troops was stationed near the Sault and used the local restaurants, could hardly be considered coincidental. As a matter of fact this regiment was transferred elsewhere.

This simply illustrated how easily an epidemic of so-called tropical disease may be started.

Many recall that a few years ago in a Chicago hotel, defective kitchen plumbing caused an outbreak of amoebic dysentery with many deaths. In all, some six hundred cases appeared in a very short time, and some of them came to Canada and cases were reported sporadically here. Cases are appearing at the present time here and there, and will become more numerous when all of our soldiers return.

To go back to malaria which is the outstanding killer in most tropical countries. It is estimated that malaria kills 10,000,000 human beings a year. On Bataan it had as much to do with the American defeat as the Japs.

The small blood vessels of these men were completely blocked by parasites and they succumbed to cerebral malaria.

It is unnecessary to recall that the anopheles mosquito is the intermediary host of the parasite and that there are many species of anopheles scattered throughout the globe any one of which may be a carrier. In Canada there are anophelinae which are quite capable of initiating an epidemic of malaria at any time. Anopheles quadrimaculatus is a not uncommon inhabitant of our swamps and marshes and might easily become very troublesome.

Public Attitude Dangerous

Yet, when the question of mosquito control is brought up in communities adjacent to marshy areas, one hears the squeal of penny pinchers, who with no knowledge of malaria or its dangers, consider the mosquito only a moderate annoyance, not a community danger to health.

Malaria should be suspected in every soldier who has returned from the tropics or foreign countries where it is endemic. In some States the American Public Health Service is co-operating with the local authorities in an extended program of anti-mosquito measures.

Perhaps in Canada the question may not be so serious but we shall have thousands of soldiers returning from malarious districts. Let us think of anti-mosquito measures here.

Quinine or one of its synthetic relatives is thought of as the great cure. Unfortunately it does not cure the disease, it simply decreases the severity of the attacks, and the cure takes place when the man's resistance itself overcomes the disease. The only sane way to protect ourselves is to get rid of the mosquito.

In Manila it was a misdemeanor to have a teaspoonful of water lying around in the lid of a tin can and the householder was promptly fined. It was only in this way that this cesspool of pre-American days was turned into one of the healthiest cities in the world.

The mosquito is also the carrier of dengue or breakbone fever, an incapacitating tropical disease which might be watched for on occasions in Canada, and of filariasis, which is caused by the bite of a mosquito and some authorities say may be encountered here.

Bubonic Plague?

Surely the mere mentioning of these many mosquito-carried diseases should be a stimulant to anti-mosquito measures throughout the Dominion. Bubonic plague may or may not become of postwar importance. Only a few months ago an article in the *New Yorker* told of plague infested rats being found on a ship in N.Y. Harbor. In 1900, plague appeared in San Francisco and plague infected rats escaped and spread the disease among burrowing animals on the west coast. Groundhogs, prairie dogs, chipmunks, and other rodents were affected and many of these have been transmitting the disease since that time and thus these animals are still carrying it.

In 1943 plague infected rats were found 50 miles within the western border of North Dakota. Public Health specialists say that there is no reason to assume that the infection may not attack rodents of the great plains and spread to the Eastern States. Every year hunters have been bitten by fleas from infected rodents and have contracted plague.

Suppose the disease got loose among city rats, then human beings would have cause for alarm.

In many States a health inspector can close a food shop or bakery if even rat tracks or droppings are found on the floor. It puts it up to the proprietor to clean up. In many Canadian cities horse stables riddled with rat nests have become a pest, yet little attention is paid to this state of affairs.

In a few cities in the United States the health authorities are putting on programs for rat extermination, not necessarily because the possibility of plague appearing is stimulating them, but because the rat nuisance should not be tolerated in any civilized community.

In New York another hospital extension plan is underway and $9,000,000 will shortly be expended by Columbia for new buildings and this includes a large unit devoted entirely to Tropical Medicine. With the aeroplane only a few hours from regions where malaria, the great killer, and other tropical diseases are raging, surely it would not be too much to state that Tropical Diseases may yet be a menace in Canada. The whole question might be summarized as follows:

1. A rigid program of mosquito control should be enforced from coast to coast.
2. The rat problem is serious and should be a topic for study by public health specialists and epidemiologists in Canada.
3. Amoebic dysentery is bound to be imported into Canada by returning soldiers.
4. The Rockefeller Foundation reported recently that the situation was well in hand. Even if it is well in hand, Canadian health authorities have plenty of food for thought as air travel has made us neighbors of countries where tropical diseases abound. One paper states that "nations today are caught in a net of viruses and bacteria and must survive or perish together." Apparently an immediate necessity is an epidemiological service covering the whole world.

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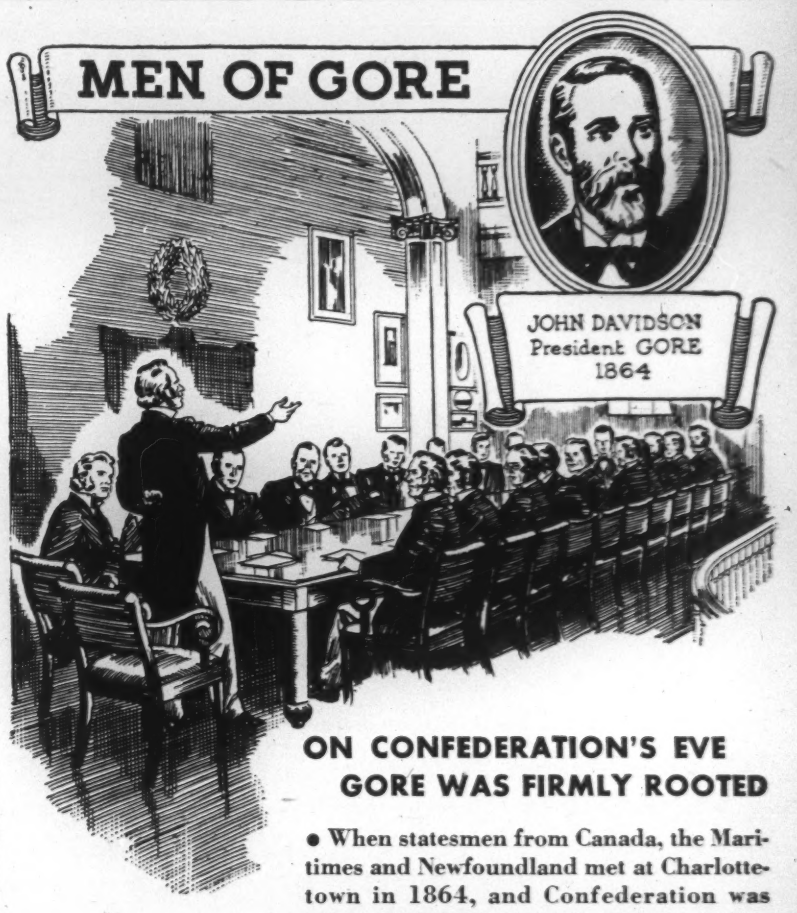

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SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

(Abridged)

To The Shareholders:

The results of the year's operations were marked by increased gross earnings and lowered net income. Labour costs rose sharply as a result of the wage award granted by the National War Labour Board, while traffic rates remained at their low, pre-war levels. Working expenses, with taxes, took a larger proportion of the gross earnings than in any year since the completion of your Company's transcontinental line.

The fifth year of the war in Europe, with its decisive attacks upon the enemy, placed additional burdens and exacting responsibilities on transportation agencies. Your Company was called upon to handle an unprecedented volume of traffic, ton miles of freight carried and passenger miles transported exceeding those in the previous record year, 1943, by approximately 10%. That this was accomplished notwithstanding the problems created by wartime conditions—shortages of manpower, equipment and materials as well as restrictions of various types—gives evidence of efficient discharge by your Company of its share of the responsibilities.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings		$318,871,034
Working Expenses (including taxes)		275,711,370
Net Earnings		$ 43,159,664
Other Income		12,371,315
		$ 55,530,979
Fixed Charges		20,831,149
Net Income		$ 34,699,830
Dividends:		
Preference Stock		
2% paid August 1, 1944	$2,521,391	
2% payable February 1, 1945	2,521,391	
	$ 5,042,782	
Ordinary Stock		
2% paid December 1, 1944	6,700,000	
		11,742,782
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account		$ 22,957,048

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1943		$231,234,218
Dividend of 2 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1943, paid March 31, 1944		6,700,000
		$224,534,218
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1944	$22,957,048	
Amount received from Great Northern Railway Company for release from obligations under joint section agreement	4,500,000	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	1,045,235	
		28,502,283
		$253,036,501
DEDUCT:		
Net exchange charge in respect of steamship insurance recoveries and expenditures for new steamships	$ 643,254	
Miscellaneous—Net Debit	678,239	
		1,321,493
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1944, as per Balance Sheet		$251,715,008

(The final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock for the year 1944 which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 31, 1945, amounting to $10,050,000, is not deducted from the Profit and Loss balance shown above.)

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The results of railway operations compare as follows:

	1944	1943	Increase or *Decrease*
Gross Earnings	$318,871,034	$297,107,791	$21,763,243
Working Expenses (including taxes)	275,711,370	247,896,224	27,815,146
Net Earnings	$ 43,159,664	$ 49,211,567	*$ 6,051,903*
Expense ratios:			
Including taxes	84.46%	83.44%	3.02
Excluding taxes	78.92%	72.82%	6.10

GROSS EARNINGS were 7.3% greater than in 1943, establishing the sixth successive annual increase. Earnings from freight, passenger, mail and sleeping and dining car services were larger than in any prior year of your Company's operations.

FREIGHT EARNINGS increased by $15,175,434, or 7.0%. Although the output from the Dominion's manufacturing industries continued to flow freely in response to the demands of war, the principal traffic increases were in agricultural products. The opening of important export markets, together with a marked improvement in shipping supply, made it possible for Canada's main food products—chiefly wheat—to move in vast quantities.

Earnings from grain and grain products increased $14,900,000, or 33%. Grain handlings on your Company's lines reached a total of 377 million bushels, 7 million more than in the previous peak year of 1928 and 120 million more than in 1943. It is estimated that at the end of the year 340 million bushels of wheat remained to be shipped by all railways from the Prairie Provinces, compared with 465 million bushels at the end of 1943.

Revenue freight traffic totalled 27,375 million ton miles, 2,425 million greater than in 1943. Increases of 11.1% in the average daily mileage of freight cars on line and of 0.9% in the average of ton miles per car mile reflect added utilization of the limited equipment available. The average revenue per ton mile was 0.85 cents as compared with 0.87 cents in 1943.

PASSENGER EARNINGS increased by $5,141,445, or 10.0%. Further expansion in the volume of civilian traffic, chiefly due to wartime conditions, and continuing heavy movements of the armed forces resulted in an increase of 4.9% in passengers carried. The average passenger journey was 157 miles, compared with 150 miles in 1943.

OTHER EARNINGS increased $1,446,364, or 5.2% Increases occurred in revenues from sleeping, tourist and dining car operations. Net payments for hire of equipment decreased.

WORKING EXPENSES increased 11.2%. Exclusive of taxes, the increase in expenses was $35,299,336, representing one and one-half times the increase in gross earnings. The ratio of expenses to gross earnings increased from 72.82% to 78.92%.

Wage payments charged expenses during the year were $20,283,548 greater than in 1943. Higher wage rates accounted for most of this increase. In compliance with findings and directions of the National War Labour Board, a general advance in rates of six cents per hour was made, retroactive to March 3, 1943 for maintenance of way employees and to September 15, 1943 for other classes of railway employees. The total increase in payrolls charged working expenses and other accounts in 1944 by reason of these awards is computed at $14,639,000, of which $3,972,000 pertained to the year 1943.

The provisions made for maintenance expenditures which were necessarily postponed because of war conditions amounted to $6,500,000.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES EXPENSES increased by $7,972,687. The year's programme was again restricted to repairs and replacements essential to safe and efficient operation. During the year 1,447,254 treated and 1,647,063 untreated ties were placed in track, 637 single track miles of new rails were laid and rock ballast was applied to 66 miles of track. Tie plates to the number of 3,538,918 and rail anchors numbering 1,724,444 were also installed. The testing of rails for hidden defects by the use of the Sperry detector car covered 8,344 miles of track.

MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT EXPENSES increased by $8,724,395. Heavy repairs to motive power and rolling stock included the shopping of 732 locomotives and 26,617 freight cars. Arch bar truck frames on 516 cars were replaced by cast steel truck frames. Stabilized trucks were applied to 183 refrigerator cars. Maintenance of passenger train cars involved the general overhauling of 1,231 units.

At the end of the year, 92.2% of locomotives and 97.8% of freight cars were in serviceable condition, compared with 92.4% and 97.6%, respectively, at the end of 1943.

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES amounted to $111,381,811, an increase of $15,767,851, or 16.5%. The ratio to gross earnings was 34.93% compared with 32.18% last year. Higher wage rates and rising prices for materials more than offset the improvement in performance indicated by the following averages:

	1944	1943
Freight Train Load—gross tons	1,785	1,729
Freight Train Speed—miles per hour	16.2	15.9
Freight Car Movement—miles per car day	47.8	43.0
Freight Train Fuel Consumption—pounds per 1,000 gross ton miles	105	106
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	28,913	27,435
Passenger Miles per Train Mile	141	132

Tons carried one mile and passengers carried one mile increased 9.7% and 9.9%, respectively, the additional business being handled with an increase of only 5% in train miles.

OTHER WORKING EXPENSES decreased by $4,649,787. Railway tax accruals amounted to $24,064,455. The provision for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes amounted to $20,400,000, as compared with $27,750,000 for 1943. Expenses of dining car and news services increased $1,116,362, and General Expenses were $1,486,859 higher.

OTHER INCOME

Other Income amounted to $12,371,315, a decrease of $3,899,436.

The net earnings of ocean and coastal steamships decreased by $1,006,689. Earnings were lower as a result of smaller fleets in operation and, in the case of coastal operations, a decline in the traffic which had developed in connection with war projects in Alaska.

The net earnings of your hotels exceeded those of 1943 by $515,406. A record volume of business was handled at your city hotels. Your resort hotels remained closed throughout the 1944 season.

Net earnings of the communications department decreased by $451,123. Earnings from all types of communication service, except overseas messages, were greater, but higher wage and material costs more than offset the increase in revenues.

Dividends paid by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were again at the rate of $2.50 per share.

Earnings of the Northern Alberta Railways declined sharply as a result of higher costs of operation and a reduction in the transportation requirements of war projects in Northwestern Canada.

Management fees resulting from munitions production in your Company's shops were less than in 1943.

Payments of interest on land contracts again improved, reflecting the higher level of cash farm income in Western Canada.

FIXED CHARGES

Fixed charges, including the payment of guaranteed interest on Soo Line bonds, were reduced from $22,499,600 in 1943 to $20,831,149 in 1944, an improvement of $1,668,451. The annual fixed charges of your Company were at their peak in 1938 when they amounted to $26,853,756. They stood at $26,186,545 in 1940 and since then have declined steadily as a result of retirements of debt, and refundings at lower rates of interest, effected during the past six years.

NET INCOME

Net income for the year amounted to $34,699,830 as compared with $42,982,718 for 1943. This decline of $8,282,888 is the net result of the decrease of $6,051,903 in net earnings from rail operations, the decrease of $3,899,436 in other income, and the improvement of $1,668,451 in fixed charges.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends aggregating $21,792,782, representing 4 per cent. on the Preference Stock and 5 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, were declared from the earnings of the year. This amount includes the final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock which was declared subsequent to the end of the year, payable on March 31, 1945.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Credit was taken for an amount of $4,500,000 which the Great Northern Railway Company paid your Company in consideration of cancellation of an agreement approved at the annual meeting in 1914 which had provided for their use of the Kettle Valley Railway between Otter Summit (Brookmere) and Hope, B.C.; also for $1,045,235, the portion of steamship insurance recoveries which represented compensation for increased costs of tonnage replacement.

LAND ACCOUNTS

During the year 232,371 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $1,373,018, an average price of $5.90 per acre. Included in this total were 946 acres of irrigated land, sold at an average price of $51.65 per acre.

Total collections on land account were the highest since 1928. Cash received totalled $8,687,277, including $621,296 derived from the leasing of coal, gas and petroleum rights. Disbursements for land and irrigation expenses, including taxes, were $1,876,106 leaving net cash receipts of $6,811,171. This was an increase of $3,551,069 over the previous year.

Certain concessions to contract holders were again approved for the crop year 1944-45. The assistance to holders of farm contracts since this policy was inaugurated in 1932, has amounted to $23,883,971.

BALANCE SHEET

The principal differences in the accounts as compared with last year and which are not dealt with elsewhere in this report are outlined below.

Property Investment increased $15,225,197. The investment in rolling stock was higher by $15,242,396. The net capital expenditures on other properties were offset by the credit resulting from the disposal during the year of the Berkeley Square property in London.

Current Assets at the close of the year exceeded Current Liabilities by $88,484,875, representing a gain of $12,004,774 from the previous year-end position.

Funded Debt was reduced during the year from $115,917,744 to $105,883,000, an improvement of $10,034,744. Debt retirements totalled $43,159,744 and new issues amounted to $33,125,000. Funded Debt at December 31, 1938 was $232,188,724, considerably more than double the present amount outstanding.

A Dominion Government Unemployment

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1944

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$828,911,761	
Improvements on Leased Property	97,753,968	
Stocks and Bonds — Leased Railway Companies	130,073,481	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	37,767,236	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	96,512,653	
		$1,191,019,099
OTHER INVESTMENTS:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 70,910,449	
Miscellaneous Investments	43,603,850	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	8,701,194	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,811,753	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	20,874,775	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	17,962,278	
Unexpended Equipment Trust Deposit	4,889,563	
Maintenance Fund	19,950,000	
Insurance Fund	10,419,339	
Steamship Replacement Fund	49,087,030	
		248,210,232
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies	$ 37,601,778	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	14,584,541	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	19,396,391	
Dominion of Canada Securities	17,346,404	
Cash	47,161,832	
		136,090,946
UNADJUSTED DEBITS:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 223,244	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	5,073,426	
Other Unadjusted Debits	2,460,952	
		7,757,622
		$1,583,077,899

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Ordinary Stock	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
PERPETUAL 4% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$357,335,729	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	61,897,500	
		295,438,229
FUNDED DEBT		105,883,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Pay Rolls	$ 5,079,602	
Audited Vouchers	12,549,238	
Net Traffic Balances	3,096,323	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	7,897,433	
Accrued Fixed Charges	1,242,070	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,521,391	
Other Current Liabilities	15,220,014	
		47,606,071
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223	
Miscellaneous	4,332,833	
		5,780,056
RESERVES AND UNADJUSTED CREDITS:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 19,950,000	
Depreciation Reserves	263,115,501	
Investment Reserves	3,502,983	
Insurance Reserve	10,419,339	
Contingent Reserves	5,189,633	
Unadjusted Credits	6,057,830	
		308,235,286
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCK		34,458,562
LAND SURPLUS		61,704,766
PROFIT AND LOSS BALANCE		251,715,008
		$1,583,077,899

ERIC A. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY:

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1944, and having compared the Balance Sheet and related schedules therewith, we certify that in our opinion they are properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the Income and Profit & Loss Accounts correctly set forth the result of the year's operations.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1944, have been verified by an examination of those securities in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as are holding securities for safe custody for the Company.

Montreal, March 9, 1945.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Relief loan of $1,000,000 was repaid in February 1944 in accordance with the terms thereof.

FINANCE

Serial equipment obligations totalling $5,914,000 matured and were paid. The balance of $743,144 required to retire the 5% equipment obligations maturing on July 1, was deposited with the Trustee.

On March 1, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York entered into an agreement under which $26,000,000 principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "G," maturing in equal semi-annual instalments from September 1, 1944 to March 1, 1954, inclusive, is payable in United States currency and bears interest at 2½% per annum. Under this arrangement, equipment which cost at the time of construction $36,542,369 in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates.

The $27,400,000 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, maturing December 1, 1954, were called for redemption on June 1. The funds to meet this issue were deposited with the Trustee. In addition, the following securities were purchased and cancelled: 4% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1949, to the amount of $760,000 and 3½% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1951, to the amount of $1,600,000.

On November 1, 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds maturing November 1, 1974, were issued in the principal amount of $7,125,000, secured by pledge of $7,837,500 principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock. The proceeds were used to purchase $7,500,000 5½% First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series "B," of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, maturing in 1978 and guaranteed as to interest by your Company. The latter bonds were turned in for cancellation, in accordance with the terms of the plan of reorganization, and your Company received $2,529,150 Wisconsin Central Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series "B," maturing April 1, 1959, and Voting Trust Certificates representing 10,200 "A" shares and 4,950 "B" shares of the Common Stock of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company. The difference of $3,285,375, between the principal amount of bonds issued and the principal amount or stated value of securities received, has been charged to Unamortized Discount on Bonds and will be extinguished over a period of twenty years by the saving effected in interest payments.

On February 1, 3% Serial Secured Notes to the amount of $1,348,520 matured and were paid. On December 1, the balance of these notes maturing February 1, 1945, to February 1, 1948, inclusive, amounting to $5,394,080 was prepaid.

On October 22, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, aggregating $2,420,000, matured and were paid by the Northern Alberta Railways Company. To place this jointly controlled subsidiary company in funds to meet this maturity, the subsidiary issued and sold at par to the two parent companies $2,420,000 of its bonds, your Company's proportion of such issue being $1,210,000.

The financial transactions referred to above resulted in the net retirement of $10,034,744 of bonds, notes and other obligations, the discharge of a contingent liability of $1,210,000 and a reduction of $40,490,500 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

On October 1, the First Debenture Stock of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, amounting to £500,000, matured. Your Company placed this subsidiary in funds to meet the indebtedness and will be recouped by an issue of bonds of Dominion Atlantic Railway Company to the amount of $2,235,000.

RATES AND SERVICES

The limitations on passenger train service and the regulations for loading of freight cars which were previously put in effect by the Transport Controller, in the interest of ensuring essential service and the maximum utilization of equipment, remained operative without change during 1944.

Consistent with your Company's plans for the further improvement of its passenger services as rapidly as the return to peacetime conditions will permit, experiments were carried out during the year in rearranging and modernizing the interiors of sleeping and dining cars, using more colourful interior decorations, improved lighting) and other conveniences designed to increase the comfort of train travel.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES

Your Company was again honoured in having its Chateau Frontenac chosen as the scene of the Second Quebec Conference. The return of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with their staffs, to this locale for their deliberations pays eloquent tribute to the service and appointments of your renowned hotel.

Your Angus Shops in Montreal were engaged in the manufacture of engines and condensers for heavy-armament landing craft, range-finding and fire-control equipment for naval guns, and many intricate detectional devices employed in anti-submarine warfare. At your Ogden Shops in Calgary the large locomotive erecting shop was again assigned entirely to the production of naval guns and mountings. The total value of munitions produced in your Company's shops now exceeds $135,000,000. High tribute to the quality of workmanship has been paid by both military and naval authorities.

Railway facilities were extended to match the needs of new plants and undertakings. During 1944 there were 129 industrial sidings constructed, or in process of construction, involving 20.9 track miles.

A number of the officers of your Company remained throughout the year on loan to the Canadian and British governments for special services. The Vice-President of your Company was chosen during the year by the Dominion Government as the Canadian representative on the Transportation Equipment Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board. The Committee consists of three members, representing Britain, the United States and Canada.

Your ocean steamships continued to be operated under the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom. Your passenger vessels have been engaged in carrying service personnel to the various battle fronts. Numerous ships have been allocated by the Ministry of War Transport for operation by your Company, some continuously, and others on a voyage by voyage basis. Such ships have been staffed, in part, by your regular employees who were displaced from their positions owing to loss of the vessels in which they had been serving. A number of seagoing employees have lost their lives in the performance of their perilous duties, and others, including some of your senior shore officials, have suffered untold hardship as prisoners of war.

POST-WAR RE-ESTABLISHMENT

The officers of your Company are actively planning to ensure the successful reassimilation into service of the large number of employees on leave of absence with the armed forces. The seniority and pension rights of such employees are fully protected. When new employees are engaged, every possible consideration will be extended to those applicants who have been honourably discharged from the armed services.

Problems of re-establishment and employment which will confront your Company in the period of transition from war to peace will be in charge of a Vice-President assigned to special duties.

CAPITAL APPROPRIATIONS

In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations for the year 1944 amounting to $1,872,121 in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting.

Your approval will also be requested for capital appropriations of $28,448,107 for the present year. The principal items are as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine houses	$ 5,014,250
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	586,112
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,296,953
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,148,123
Installation of automatic signals	883,743
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	484,072
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	1,378,076
New rolling stock	16,206,520
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	411,968
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	587,674
Inland Steamships—B.C. Lake and River Service	240,000

The appropriation for new rolling stock, strictly limited to a programme for which material could be made available to your Company, makes provision for 30 Pacific type steam locomotives and 13 Diesel switching locomotives; 1,275 freight train cars, including 750 box cars, 200 refrigerator cars and 200 gondola cars; 50 passenger train cars and 5 work units.

DIRECTORATE

It is with deep regret that your Directors record the death on November 26, 1944, of Honourable Henry Cockshutt who had been a member of the Board since June, 1925.

Mr. Howard P. Robinson, Saint John, N.B., was appointed a Director to succeed Honourable Henry Cockshutt.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

MR. AIME GEOFFRION, K.C.
MR. W. M. NEAL, C.B.E.
MR. G. BLAIR GORDON
MR. GEORGE W. SPINNEY, C.M.G.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Each successive year of hostilities has intensified the problems of management and the tasks of labour in all branches of your Company's service. Indebtedness to all ranks of employees is acknowledged for the maintenance of efficient and effective transportation, despite the difficulties of wartime conditions.

Your Directors are proud to report that, at the end of the year, 19,479 men and women from all branches of your Company had joined the armed forces or engaged in special war services under direction of the British Admiralty. Solemn tribute is paid to the 527 employees who have given their lives in the common cause; earnest hopes are expressed for the safe and early return of those still engaged in hazardous duties.

For the Directors,
D. C. COLEMAN,
President.

MONTREAL, March 12, 1945.

Learn Spanish And Go After New Business

By DALE TALBOT

Many Canadians today are learning Spanish and Mr. Talbot, a Canadian writer visiting South and Central America, reports that it is liable to prove a good investment. He finds that the expected boom in postwar trade is borne out by a very friendly feeling for Canada. English is being spoken and studied to a surprising degree and the suggestion is that the more Canadians that can speak Spanish the better relations will be. It isn't a hard language to learn.

And a Canadian accent, the writer says, lends itself to Spanish, more readily than others.

Santiago, Chile.

A HUNDRED million people are enough people to be important, and that happens to be the number of neighbors you've got in the 19 countries making up South and Central America. For most part, these people speak Spanish (about twenty million speak Portugese) and there isn't the slightest need for Senor Average Man to worry about English. But he does worry about English! He's interested in your tongue and he thinks about it and studies it and he's going ahead on a scale that ought to make a few Canadian faces red. Unless a lot has happened since I left Canada two years ago, the average Canadian's vocabulary consists of "si", "manana", and in advanced cases, "buenas noches".

In South America I have found even bootblacks who know a little English and I talked one day to a badly paid but still ambitious streetcar conductor who was unhappy because a change in hours interfered with his evening English classes. Men like these will never go to any English-speaking country and they will never make a cent out of their ability to speak a few words of our language. They learn only because it appeals to them. They think it is good to understand something of another tongue.

Learn English Quickly

The Latin Americans have an almost unbelievable faculty for learning English quickly. They skip most of the "I have the book of your uncle" sort of sentences and move rapidly ahead to a good working knowledge of words and phrases needed for everyday conversations. A couple of periods a week in school and they emerge casually triumphant, quite able to understand English.

In Chile, where I am staying just now, English is taught to certain groups in the Army, Navy and Air Force and in the Universities, and in all schools except those for very poor children. "English by Radio" is also attracting considerable Chilean attention. Sponsored by the Chileno-Britanico Institute, this course can be followed by anyone who has a few pesos for several paper-bound texts and an ordinary radio set to listen to the twice-weekly lessons. The course attracts older Chileans, poorer people or anyone else who doesn't feel inclined to take advantage of the more complete night-school courses offered at low cost by both American and British institutions here.

Many copies of "Basic English", the Churchill-approved synopsis of our language, have been sold in Santiago. The instant that the idea of Basic English was made public there came a demand for printed texts and private teachers were quick to add Basic English to their regular courses of business and conversational English.

This interest in our tongue is surprising, but as Canadians you ought to be even more impressed by the fact that the people of Latin America are interested in your country as well. They are more Canada-conscious today than even 12 months ago. At that time, on Empire Day, Santiago's *El Tiempo* and *El Mercurio* ran pictures of King George and talked vaguely about the "British Empire". But this year there were pictures of Dominion Prime Ministers and distinct and paramount comment on the achievements of the Commonwealth, and especially Canada.

These people admire Canada. They think of it more naturally than other parts of the Commonwealth because it is in this hemisphere and because they feel that perhaps Canada's methods and policies could be adopted to advantage. To politically immature Latin America, Canada represents somewhat of a miracle country. It has gone from a colony to its present status without the drastic accompaniment so long regarded as almost inevitable by the revolution-hardened Latin.

Can Look to Trade

It wouldn't be unreasonable at this point to suggest that Canadians should take a reciprocal interest in these people and their language, but there's something else that deserves mention first. It's so important that some people and some Canadian companies are spending a lot of time thinking about it. Briefly it's this: Before the war Latin America took two percent of Canada's export trade. Postwar Canada, with production facilities hugely increased, can offer a greater range of merchandise and raw products so that on a percentage basis alone the South American customer is going to spend more. But add to this the fact that Latin America needs are greater than ever (Chile estimates that almost all the nation's trucks and busses should be replaced at once!) and every thinking Canadian will see that at least some of us ought to settle down to the job of getting to know these people . . . . and that means getting to know their language.

Spanish isn't hard to learn. It is one of the easiest foreign languages. In the first place it's a very consistent language. In both spelling and pronunciation there are none of the myriad tricks that torment the foreigner who has to learn English. The five vowels, for example, are always pronounced in the same fashion no matter where they appear in a word. To demonstrate: E takes on a sound very much like the English A as in rain. Result: "se", "debe" and "peso" just have to be pronounced "say", "daybay" and "payso". You can't make them into anything else.

Simple Rules

The only place you might go wrong on some words is in figuring out which syllable to accentuate. But this is covered by simple rules too, and if you are in the country you have the added advantage of being able to imitate.

Since each sound can be spelled only one way a Spanish spelling bee is rather unique. Only certain words are useable and the Latin love for minimum effort displays itself as follows: "How do you spell 'zapato' (shoe)?" asks the teacher. "With a Z" the contestant answers and that's all he has to say. It's like this: The "apato" part of the word can have only one possible spelling. Therefore, reasons the Latin, why waste time and effort reciting those letters when they couldn't possibly be anything else? But the first letter, the Z, is different. Z and S are very similar in pronunciation so that the trick lies in knowing which is used.

The same thing applies to several other letters when used in certain words. In addition there is H which is never pronounced so that an illiterate person, going by sound only, might reason that "hermano" (brother) was spelled "ermano". In this case he would have to say "with an H" to be judged correct.

Another phonetic trick is the fact that G followed by U combine to form a sound similar to our W. But in some Spanish words (huerfanos, huevo, etc.) HU is used to get this sound so that spelling variations are possible. And in some words B and V are hard to tell apart. But as a rule pronunciation can be trusted so completely that merely hearing a word enables you to spell it correctly. You will never find yourself in the position of the Latin, who dangerously aware of the tricks of English spelling, offered his teacher "poughteightoe" in response to a request to spell potato.

Grammar Tricky

Admittedly Spanish grammar is tricky. There are more tenses than in English and there is more than one way of saying the same thing except that only one of the ways is right.

To illustrate: "Yo soy" means "I am", but so does "Yo estoy". The difference is that one of these is used for any permanent condition or status. For example: "Yo soy marinero" ("I am a sailor"), the idea being that a profession, nationality, or any "fixed condition" has to be treated thusly. But if I want to say "I am tired", I must say "Yo estoy cansado", tiredness obviously being a "temporary condition", something that lasts for a brief period only. This duplication of verbs, of course, applies to other tenses. That is, there are two ways to say "I was", "I shall be", etc., and also other genders are equally affected.

Now just to make things more interesting Spanish has a couple of past tenses too. One applies to any action that happened but still is happening, while the other applies to actions that are over and done with. For example: "The Indians lived in Canada" would be "Los Indios vivian en Canada", because Indians still do live in Canada. But "My friends lived in Canada last year" would be "Mis amigos vivieron en Canada el ano pasado", because they are no longer living there. In other words it's the "over and done with" type of action.

Canadian Accent Lends Itself

The actual speaking of Spanish is simple. Most of the sounds can be readily reproduced by any North American with average ability who makes a reasonable effort and a Canadian accent seems to lend itself to Spanish more readily than an English accent or an extreme American accent. Unlike many tongues there are few difficult combinations of letters and none of the indescribable sounds prevalent in Scandinavian or Slavic tongues.

The most awkward letter in the Spanish alphabet is J which takes on a sound crudely like a harsh H. While no Spanish sounds are exactly like English they are near enough to be imitated. Although the Spanish alphabet has three spare letters none of them give any trouble. First there is the familiar N found in "Senor", "Senorita", etc. This is pronounced like an English N followed by a Y so that "senor" becomes "saynyor". And then there is the Spanish "double L" or ll which isn't a double L at all. It is a separate letter quite foreign to our alphabet and it is pronounced like the English Y so that "Llama" becomes "yama". CH is also regarded as a separate letter and in Spanish dictionaries words beginning with it are usually listed at the conclusion of the C section.

The Latin American, being human, prefers to deal with the man who makes an effort to speak his tongue and Canadians can do it if they'll get down to the job. We're liked by these people and we've got, or soon will have, a lot of things they need. Canada can definitely go places in post-war trade with South America and learning the people's language is the best way to get started and go farthest.

Workers' Health Plans Grow More Popular

By STANLEY CALDWELL

Between 800 and 900 firms in Canada, large and small, are now operating health plans for their employees. Most of them are a development of the war which drew attention to the wastage caused by illness among workers, with loss of pay to labor and even greater loss in production.

The general satisfaction of the employers concerned with health conservation plans stamps them as a valuable development. Aside from direct benefits, indirect results have been an increase in morale and a very good "public relations" job among employees.

YOU could count on both hands—and probably skip a couple of fingers—the number of manufacturers in Canada who, before the war, could tell you just why a health service for employees is vital to modern business operation and not just a fancy kind of philanthropy. There were, of course, a few of the advance guard who contended that an employer should pay more attention to the health of his workers than to the condition of his machines. There were still others who operated factories so full of occupational hazards that an industrial physician on the payroll was as indispensable as a sales manager at a Saturday morning conference.

Yet the need for health conservation among employees—and the value of factory health services to labor and management alike—were not generally recognized by Canadian industry at the outbreak of war.

However, there was an epidemic of viewing-with-alarm when the urgency of wartime production focussed attention on the wastage caused by illness among workers. Labor was dismayed to learn that the average employee loses about 9 days' wages each year on account of sickness—which, in all Canada, means an annual wage loss estimated at 135 million dollars. Management raised a collective and appalled eyebrow over the news that the employer's yearly loss—in terms of production—is at least one and a half times as great as the loss sustained by employees because of illness which is largely preventable. (Public health authorities say that at least 50% of all sickness can be prevented by proper health measures).

Effects of Bad Health

Nor was there any comfort for either labor or management in these facts: that poor health lowers efficiency and morale; that an unhealthy worker has more accidents; that an unhealthy worker often has imaginary grievances; that an unhealthy worker may be a source of disease and infection to others in the factory—and in the community.

Even Ottawa expressed concern and said, through Order-in-Council 1550, that employers in war plants might be required by the Minister of Health "to provide medical, surgical, nursing and preventive services to the satisfaction of the Minister." There was an unfortunate lack of vitality in the phrasing of the order. It lacked teeth—yet management was aroused. Some manufacturers promptly started health programs for their employees. Others began asking questions. Today, in the sixth year of war, an increasing number of employers are writing to their provincial health departments, to local Academies of Medicine and to such organizations as the Health League of Canada—all searching for an answer to the question: "How can we prevent sickness in our factory and improve the health of employees?"

Probably the best way to answer that question is to watch one of Canada's leading industrial physicians at work. Dr. Swanson, for instance, who acts as medical director for a group of small factories in an Eastern Ontario city. The Swanson part is fictitious, but the man himself is as genuine as the stethoscope in his bag. Let's see him in action.

Three young ladies are waiting for him when he comes into his office.

"Raw recruits," whispers the nurse.

"Good morning, girls."

"Hello, doctor."

The youngest of the trio inquires anxiously: "What are you going to do to us, doctor?"

"Young lady," he says, grinning, "we're going to have a little session on health." He turns toward his office. "This way, please. One at a time."

Whereupon he gives each of them a complete physical examination. He asks questions. He looks into ears, eyes and throats, takes blood for Wasserman tests and finishes up by saying: "Now, don't forget. You can leave those samples with the nurse tomorrow morning."

Dr. Swanson, in short, has just given pre-placement (or pre-employment) physical examinations to three applicants for work.

The girls were hired. The youngest, on account of her eyes, was given a job entirely different from the one she had originally applied for. (Good job placement is one of the most important benefits of a factory health service). And three more cards went into the file of medical records kept by the nurse.

Typical Program

Dr. Swanson's program follows the pattern of every sound plan for employee-health conservation. His objectives are:

(1) To ascertain, by examination, the physical and mental conditions of applicants for work—and by so doing to place men and women in jobs suited to them.

(2) To maintain and improve the health and efficiency of those already employed.

(3) To educate the worker in accident prevention and personal hygiene.

(4) To improve working conditions.

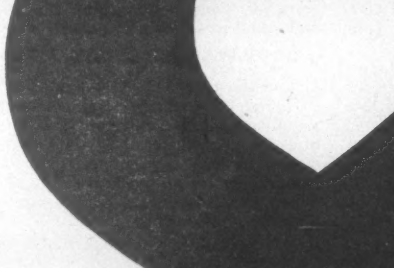
There is nothing complicated about an industrial health plan. Medical supervision is provided by a doctor—either part-time or full-time—depending on the size of the plant. (If no special accident or sickness hazards exist, or if labor turnover is not high, the factory may employ 2500 workers before a full-time physician is necessary). A trained nurse is essential

POLL OF OPINION REVEALS 8

THE "HOT-AND-COLD" TYPE

A lot has been learned about Canadians by Victory Loan salesmen. From their reports on calls emerge eight definite types. One is the sort of person who won't buy bonds this time because he thinks the war will be over in a few weeks. The next time he won't buy because the end is nowhere in sight. Most good citizens, whether discouraged or not, buy bonds as regularly and promptly as a soldier answers *his* call to duty.

THE RESPONSIVE TYPE



These people are patriots in a practical sense. They feel the conditions we enjoy in this country are worth fighting for and worth paying for. They respond readily to any appeal which aims to provide the means of maintaining our nation in future peace and security. More than three and a quarter million Canadians so responded in the last loan.

THE THRIFTY TYPE

Deposits in Canadian banks make it clear that the great mass of our people are thrifty. During the seven preceding loans more than eight billion dollars have been invested by a prosperous people. A few bonds are bought and sold again immediately by people who like to put up a front to salesmen, but most people realize that holding bonds is as important as buying them, if we are to finance the fight to a finish.

THE GRUDGING TYPE

"Token buyers," the Victory Loan salesmen call them. They are the people who buy a bond every time — always the smallest bond they can buy — but grudgingly, and just to be able to feel they have done their bit. It is a tiny bit, but they are content with it. We must be thankful that such people are few, very few, and that they are secretly ashamed.

to the program. She works directly under the doctor's orders, conserving his time, rendering first-aid to control wound infection, giving advice on personal hygiene and distributing data on health education. She keeps the medical records. She may also visit employees in their homes when they are away ill.

Prevention is the heart of an effective health program. "Keeping employees fit so that they can stay on the job and not have to go home is an important part of health service," reports Dr. William A. Sawyer, Medical Director of the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y. "Treating such minor ailments as headaches and upset stomachs is not infringing upon the work of the private practitioner. Employees usually treat such ailments themselves, go to the drug-store, or go without."

Generally speaking, treatment of serious illness in the plant is considered separately. True, some large plants treat all sickness, occasionally at the expense of the employer. More often, however, this is financed through a benefit association within the plant—or by means of group health insurance where the insurance company carries the risk and the employee chooses his own physician.

It is usual for the industrial doctor to assume the role of consulting physician and to refer the worker to his family doctor when serious medical conditions develop. In other words, the family doctor should do the treatment, with the assistance of the plant doctor where indicated.

The industrial physician is constantly aiming at early recognition of disease. He diagnoses. He provides continuous health supervision at work.

"But surely," you say "a health program must cost the employer a great deal of money."

Savings Twice Cost

Well, good health can be bought, but it is not expensive. Surveys have shown that savings are almost double the cost of an effective health program.

The actual cost, of course, varies with the size of plant and extent of services rendered to employees. Its per capita cost in small factories is higher than in the large, ranging in plants of all sizes from $5 to $19 per worker per year. The medical salaries (doctor and nurse) approximate half the total cost. Dispensary supplies come to about $1.50 per employee per year.

Yet the cost of health conservation is never the decisive yardstick when industry recognizes its responsibilities, and acts with sincerity. Its intrinsic merits are improved employer-employee relations and general social betterment initiated by management on a voluntary basis. "We regard the safeguarding of health to be numbered high in our thinking," says a prominent Canadian industrialist. "It is something which must be motivated by objectives other than pure monetary gain. In fact, our experience is that, examined in such terms, it is costly. We regard it as one of the responsibilities of citizenship."

Nor is there any reason for thinking that health programs are practical only in factories employing large numbers of workers. Plants with a payroll of only 40 or 50 employees are now operating effective programs. One such firm is Canada Glazed Papers Ltd., Toronto, which employs a part-time doctor and nurse to supervise the health of 50 employees. Another is the Plate and Structural Steel Products Company Limited, which operates a health program for 65 employees.

Good health is never in itself dramatic, yet there is plenty of drama in the benefits of a health program for workers. Dr. Victor Heiser, medical consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States, conducted a survey of over 2000 factories and found that health programs have reduced occupational disease, accidents, absenteeism and labor turnover. In addition, 83% of the factories reported that adequate health measures have "a good effect" on employer-employee relations—that such measures help to eliminate many of the grievances expressed by workers.

There are now in Canada between 800 and 900 firms operating health programs for their employees. Many of these companies testify to all the benefits of health conservation revealed by Dr. Heiser's survey in the United States.

"In these days, a health program for industrial workers is a necessary step towards efficient, sustained production," writes an official of Beatty Brothers Limited in Fergus, Ont.

Biggest Benefit

It is in the sphere of public relations that factory health service has had its most potent influence. After all, public relations is an internal affair. It starts with the employees. It is not simply a matter of getting free publicity in the newspapers. It is a question of attitudes—of recognizing the inherent dignity of the workman—of treating each employee as a fellow-citizen who contributes something vital to the fortunes of the entire business.

Here, beyond any shadow of doubt, is the most significant of all health service benefits—the improvement of employer-employee relations. It will be especially significant to postwar industry, because management is wisely keeping tuned to the social conscience. Alert employers are giving more attention to the "humanics" and less to the mechanics.

And rightly so.

As long ago as 1922, Dr. Elmer E. Southard of Harvard University discovered in the course of a survey among employees who were on the verge of discharge that 62% of the cases observed were unsatisfactory workers on account of social incompetence, not occupational incompetence. He concluded that "what might be termed dissatisfaction, both on the part of the employer and employee, arises not from the worker's inherent inability to do the work, but rather from his failure to adjust himself to the conditions under which he has to work."

This is confirmed by Dr. C. C. Burlingame, noted psychiatrist of Hartford, Connecticut, who at one time was personnel manager of the Cheney Silk Company. "During that time," he reports, "we established the fact that the psychoneurosis and emotional attitudes of the employees toward their employment, their foremen, their fellow-workers and the machines in the great textile industry were responsible for a greater loss in dollars and cents than accidents and contagion."

All this, of course, merely emphasizes the importance of good personnel work. It is the physician in industry who uses psychiatry with telling effect. In his work, he has to assess the worker from the mental as well as the physical point of view. He renders a great service to public relations when he helps the worker identify the purpose of his job with the purpose of the entire industry.

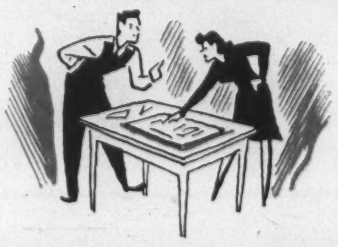
TYPES OF CANADIANS

WHICH TYPE ARE YOU?

THE SUSPICIOUS TYPE

You would think that the people who used to hide their savings under the mattress would be few and far between nowadays, but salesmen say many are still suspicious of bonds, and cannot yet believe they are as "good" as cash at any bank. Such people should let salesmen explain how Canada stands as solidly behind its bonds as it does behind the money it mints.

THE FAR-SEEING TYPE

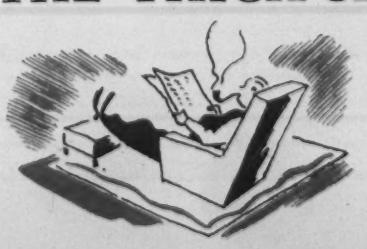


While Europe has been ravaged we have been fortunate in keeping close to our normal way of living. The future for many bombed-out war victims will never be as bright as their past, whereas hundreds of thousands in Canada can look to better things in the post-war years. These foresighted people buy bonds regularly so that some day they will have available cash for a car, a house, a farm, a business.

THE BUDGETING TYPE

These are the people who plan just how every penny will be spent for months ahead, and how many dollars will be left over for savings. Such citizens know how much they can spare and share with the rest of the country in the tremendous task of keeping the war machine rolling. Every bond they hold will help their budgeting in the days of peace to come.

THE THICK-SKINNED TYPE



There are people whose incomes are just not large enough to permit them to buy Victory Bonds. No one questions the good faith and patriotism of such folk—they simply have not the money to invest. But there are others — thick-skinned people—who *could* buy and yet who never have bought a Victory Bond in their lives. These are the callous people, who keep themselves aloof. They are few and they count but little. Their hearts must be very hard, and heavy.

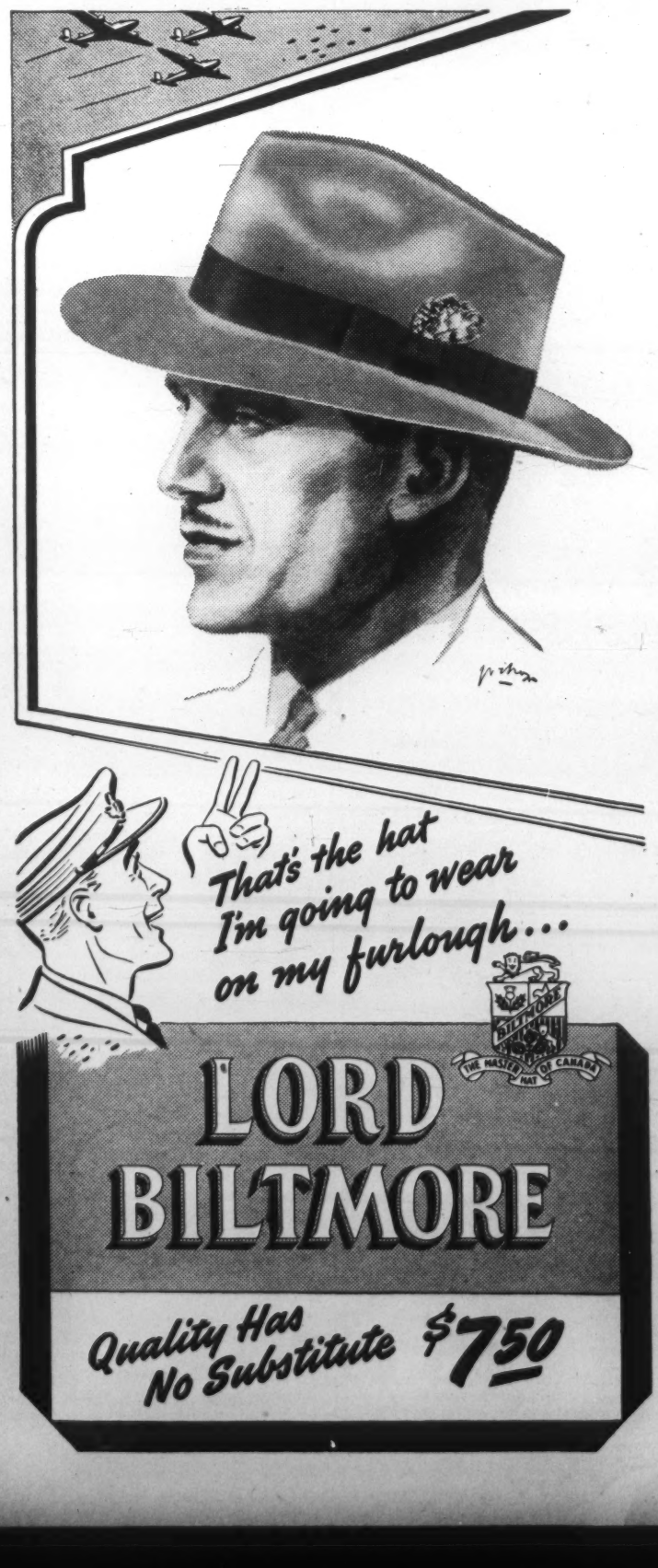
● NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

PLANTING TABLE

Vegetable	Feet of row per person	Seed or plants per 100 feet of row	Depth to sow seed —inches	Distance between rows	Distance between plants in rows —inches	Time of planting in open soil	Days to Harvest
Asparagus	5-10	50-60	6-10	3 ft.	18-24	April	2 years
Beans, Bush	10-15*	1 lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	2	May 15	50-70
Beans, Pole	5-10	½ lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	12	May 15	50-70
Beet	10-15*	1 oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-July 10	55-70
Broccoli, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	10-60
Broccoli, Late	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	June 15-July 10	10-60
Brussels Sprouts	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	May 15-June 15	70
Cabbage, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	70
Cabbage, Late	10-15	50-65	½	1½-2 ft.	18-24	June 15-July 10	110
Carrot	10-20*	¼ oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-July 10	65-75
Cauliflower, Early	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	April 1-15	60-70
Cauliflower, Late	5-10	65	plants	1½-2 ft.	18	June 15-July 10	60-70
Celery, Early	5-10	200	plants	1½-2 ft.	6	April 20-May 15	
Celery, Late	10-15	200	plants	1½-2 ft.	2	July 1-15	
Chard	2-5	1 oz.	1	1-1½ ft.	6	April 1-May 1	55
Corn	15-50*	¼ lb.	2-2½	2-3 ft.	18-36	May 10-July 1	70-90
Cucumber	5-10	½ oz.	1-2	4-5 ft.	12-48	June 1-July 1	60-70
Eggplant	2-6	50-60	plants	2 ft.	18-24	June 1	70-80
Endive	2-5	1 pkt.	½	1½ ft.	8	April 1-15	90
Horseradish	1-2	100	plants	2 ft.	12	April 1-15	1 year
Kale	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	8	July 15-Aug. 1	55-60
Kohlrabi	3-6*	2 pkt.	1	1½-2 ft.	2-4	April 1-July 15	60
Leek	1-2	2 pkt.	1	1-1½ ft.	2-3	April 1-15	
Lettuce	5-10*	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	8-12	April 1-August 1	45-80
Muskmelon	10-15	¼ oz.	1-2	4-5 ft.	12-48	June 1	80-100
Onion (seed)	5-10	½ oz.	seed, ½	1-1½ ft.	2-4	April 15	
Onion, transplants	5-10	600	plants 2-3	1-1½ ft.	3-4	April 1-15	115-135
Parsley	1-2	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	6	April 1-August 1	80
Parsnip	5-10	2 pkt.	¼	1½-2 ft.	3-4	April 15-30	110
Peas	10-30*	1 lb.	1-2	1½-2 ft.	2	April 1-30	60-85
Pepper	3-6	60-100	plants	1½-2 ft.	12-18	June 1	65-75
Potato	75-200	5-10 lbs.	2-4	2-2½ ft.	12-14	April and May	
Pumpkin	5-10	¼ oz.	1-2	6 ft.	72	June 1	110
Radish	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	2	April-August	28-35
Rhubarb	1-2	35-50	plants	3 ft.	24-36	April	
Rutabaga	5-10	2 pkt.	½	1½-2 ft.	4-6	June 15-30	100
Salsify	3-6	2 pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	2	April 15-30	
Spinach	10-30	1 oz.	½	1-1½ ft.	3	April and August	40-45
N.Z. Spinach	5-10	1 oz.	½	1½-2 ft.	18	April 15	
Squash	5-10	½ oz.	1	6	6	June 1	
Tomato	10-30	33	plants	3	36	May 25-June 1	75
Tomato (staked)	15-30	50-75	plants	2-2½ ft.	12-18	May 25-June 1	75
Turnip	5-10	pkt.	½	1-1½ ft.	3-4	April-August	50
Watermelon	3-6	½ oz.	1	6	6	June 1	75-85

Note: *Amount at each sowing.

This chart, published by courtesy Ontario Department of Agriculture, is based on climatic conditions in Ontario. Allowance should be made elsewhere for local conditions.



SPRINGTIME GARDENS

Though War Clouds Are Thinning, There's Still Need for Gardens

By LAVINA McLEOD

WE know Spring is here....not just because the seed catalogues have arrived, or Spring finery is being displayed in shop windows, but because the air is vibrant with a renewed hope significant of the first season. Nature plans and performs so well that almost before we realize it all the familiar signs have been manifested while we stand in awe of the new creation. What is so welcome as the first snowdrop of the season, the swelling of the tree-buds, the smell of the freshly spaded soil and the never failing return of the robin? All of these tend to re-enthuse us for living, to fire us with new energy and ambition.

To some folks it may seem just another spring . . . a time for storing away storm-windows and woollens, for raking up the scattered debris left by the winter's winds and snow, and for a general housecleaning. But to those folks who are garden-minded it means much more. It is another opportunity to work with Nature in bringing forth the best the earth can produce to nourish both body and soul.

Once again Canada calls for our assistance in the form of Victory gardens. We must raise still bigger and better crops, for as we draw nearer to the day of victory our responsibilities to those in liberated countries increases. And we, the ordinary dirt gardener, can speed the victory by spading the garden and making it produce enough food to supply at least most of our individual needs.

Recently an article quoted Ottawa as saying that Canadians were not using enough vegetables in their diet. There can be no excuse for this lack of essential food when a ten-cent packet of most seeds will produce sufficient for the average family; and we can readily figure how far the cost of ten or twelve packets would go at the grocers around the time when fresh commercially-grown vegetables are available. If, then, we are failing to get a supply of natural vitamins in our diet we alone are to blame and we are failing to hold the home front by so doing.

Vegetables Come First

Let us study the seed catalogues for the best varieties of vegetables to grow, keeping in mind those of greatest nutritive value, and place our orders early. It will help the short-handed seedsman and also give greater assurance of our orders being completely filled. In listing our vegetables let us be sure to include those which will give the greatest return for the space occupied. For a continuous crop, early and late varieties should be ordered in such vegetables as spinach, peas and beans, the latter being grown on poles to conserve the much-needed space in the average city garden.

The soil should be well worked and fertilized in readiness for the seed, which should be planted in rows preferably running north and south, allowing just sufficient space between for cultivation. Alternating every second or third row of dwarf vegetables with one or two of the taller varieties will provide a slight shade and aid in keeping the soil moist, thereby lessening the labor and cost of watering. Where this arrangement is not suitable the hoe will be useful in creating a dust mulch and at the same time controlling those robbers of the soil....the weeds!

In looking over our gardens some of us may find that our shrubs have suffered from the heavy snow, many requiring severe pruning to remove all broken or damaged branches. In the case of flowering shrubs this pruning may mean the loss of blooms for this year but the transporting of one or two early flowering perennials from other parts of the garden, or even the addition of some sturdy annuals, to these blitzed areas will tide the garden through the blooming period with a minimum of effort and expense.

Even though war-clouds are thinning out we feel the necessity of surrounding ourselves with beauty and bloom. That is why every garden and door-step should carry a fair quota of bloom, whether it be in bed, box or border. Last year's American winner dwarf petunias, Cheerful (pink), English Violet (violet-blue) and Igloo (white) are three delightful plants for any of these purposes and will add new interest to the flower garden, while the showy annual dwarf nasturtiums, so easily raised from seed, will supply both color and perfume.

A special treat for those of very limited space would be a few of the lovely tuberous-rooted begonias which might be grown in brightly painted pots and brought indoors in the fall. There are so many equally exquisite flowers offered us through the catalogues, however, that it is largely a case of "Yo' pays yo' money and yo' takes yo' choice". But don't be influenced too greatly by the lovely colored pictures. Be sure that the flowers you order are just as desirable for time and length of blooming period, ultimate size and enduring hardiness.

THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THOSE WHO PREPARE FOR IT

BUNDLE OF RESPONSIBILITY...

Son and heir—about to go home for the first time and start his life under your protection.

To you and his adoring mother—he is the most wonderful bundle and the proudest promise life has to offer. Nothing is too good for him. Your dreams include a happy youth, educated, and a background of experience that will assure him a good life. You can help make these dreams more certain to come true by insuring your life right now. This measure you take today may mean everything to him later—when you're no longer on hand to provide.

When that day comes he will thank you by fulfilling the promise you now make possible. Through Prudential insurance you will give him security then—when he may need it badly—just as you do now when you receive him safely into your arms and watch over him tenderly from day to day. The Prudential has a sixty-nine-year reputation for integrity which is based on four unchanging principles: A business conducted conservatively and soundly; insurance at the lowest cost consistent with safety and security; a wide selection of policies and payment plans; a staff of trained representatives always ready to give competent service.

To find out how you can best provide for your family's future, let your Prudential representative call on you and show you a Prudential plan drawn up to your own individual family needs.

THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
A mutual life insurance company
HOME OFFICE : NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL LEADING CANADIAN CITIES

Russian Writers Gave Aid to Revolution

By HAMILTON FYFE

Why is it, Mr. Fyfe asks, that Russian writers appear to give an idea of a people far different from that suggested by achievements during the past twenty-five years? Were the writers out of touch or have the people changed so much?

Close reading dispells much of the illusion. Most of the writers were harping on a note of scorn, pointing out their criticism with extremes almost to caricature and many were not out of sympathy with the revolutionary idea.

PEOPLE sometimes ask me—knowing that I have studied Russian life on the spot, both before and since the revolution—why it is they get from Russian novels and plays so different an idea of the people from that which is suggested by their immense achievements in war and by their success in reconstructing their country during the past 25 years.

"From the writers," say these people, "we gather that Russians have the greatest difficulty in making up their minds about anything; that they cling forlornly and stupidly to the past; that they talk, talk, talk, but never get anything done. Tolstoy's most famous novel shows how a clever and charming woman falls for a dull conventional cavalry officer and kills herself when he tires of her and throws her off.

"Tchekov's most admired play presents a picture of three sisters who simply waste their lives because they have not the intelligence and energy to strike out on lines of their own. Have the Russians changed so much and were the writers maligning them or what?"

Now I think there is excuse for such bewilderment, but at the same time I am sure it would be dispelled by closer attention to the novels in question. This would show, for one thing, that the authors were describing, mostly, life in a decaying civilization, life among those whom Tolstoy called parasites and Tchekov condemned, though sadly and with a gentle smile, as poor fish.

Idealists

The note on which they harped was one of scorn, the ideal to which they pointed was far higher than any which was even professed by the aristocrats and intelligentsia.

Recall what Tchekov put down in his notebook about Tschinovniks: the bureaucrats at their best were typified by that tedious Mr. Karenin, husband of poor Anna!

Recollect that the finest chapter in Anna Karenina is the one which glorifies mowing a field of grass. Think of Gorky's studies of down and outs, suggesting the possibilities that lay in them if only they were not discouraged.

Almost the whole of Russian literature during the middle and later 19th centuries seems to me to be full of that sort of criticism which is bound sooner or later to provoke upheaval.

Gogol had begun the pricking of bubbles, the bringing into ridicule of officialdom carried to absurd lengths.

Gourgeniev was not exactly sympathetic to the revolutionary idea, but he was not so much making fun of it as many imagined; he seemed to deplore its weakness and uncertainty. Dr. Dostoievsky did his countrymen new service on the whole, by drawing so many wild, insanely introspective, almost lunatic portraits, but he saw clearly that they were products of an epoch which was coming to an end.

"I never could understand," he wrote, "why one-tenth part of our people should be cultured, and the other nine-tenths forced to serve as the material support of the minority, and to remain themselves ignorant.

"I do not want to live with any other belief than that our 90 millions of people and those who will be born after us shall some day all be cultured, humanized and happy."

Now the 90 millions have doubled and the work that Dostoievsky longed to see begun has been put in hand. Those who have benefited to the largest extent are the peasants. It had been the raising of the peasants, the essential vigor and fertility of the peasant mind when cultivated, the sturdy health of body and mind they enjoy which the novelists and playwrights had chiefly dwelt on.

Thought Too Much

No, "enjoy" is not the right word. They did not think about it. They were scarcely aware of it. "The peasant," Tolstoy said, "does not know he is a poet, yet you get from him a real song straight from the soul, like a bird's song."

The defect of the educated Russians was that they thought too much. What kept the peasants in their inferior state was that they had not been trained to think at all.

Yet in spite of this they displayed a great deal of shrewd intelligence, based on experience, when they made a bargain or took part in managing the affairs of their village. This comes out in many of Tchekov's short stories.

Lenin's affection for them amounted to a passion. His unbounded admiration for Tolstoy was due, he admitted, to Tolstoy being "the first really peasant author," meaning, of course, the first to present the peasants and their point of view in a true light.

From him and from other writers the peasants' qualities, bad as well as good, can be learned, though it is better to learn them from actual contact.

There is a stronger sense of brotherhood suggested in Russian literature than I know of in any other literature and this is not the invention of the authors. It does genuinely exist, and I believe we can find in it the explanation of the rapidity of Russia's come back during the last quarter of a century and also in some degree of their astounding successes against the Hun.

It is all foreshadowed in the works of those writers I have mentioned and many more. They were prophets whose prophecies have come true.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Home, Sweet Home Harmonizes With Don't Fence Me In Theme

By MARGARET E. BROADLEY

THE modern housewife may have the reputation for not staying home enough of the time, but in truth, some women stay at home too much. That doesn't offer an excuse for a housewife to neglect her primary jobs of homemaker, wife and mother. But there are women, and you may be one of them, who concentrate *all* their attentions on home and family, who seldom stray from the seclusion of home, and who are quite unhappy about it. And they don't know why. The reason may be an objective personality—the kind of natural temperament that demands that we mingle with people both socially and in our work, whether at home or in business.

The Human Engineering Laboratory, of New York, whose work is aptitude testing, tells us that we are either subjective or objective in personality, and by a simple word association test, can tell us accurately if we are born lone wolves or hail fellows. The subjective housewife can be alone a great deal and love it, if she has absorbing work to do that uses her talents. But the objective woman, if isolated for too long, and especially if she is *extremely* objective, is apt to "blow," or she may relieve the pressure by taking it out on her husband and children, becoming domineering, dictatorial and peevish. She needs to get away from household duties if only for one or two hours each day. She needs people and should be allowed to deal with others in whatever way is best suited to her abilities.

If you are objective and stay at home too much, you are inclined to think of yourself as subjective. The reason for this might be that, in shunning the necessary contacts with others, you begin to feel inferior and inadequate. Our unused aptitudes make us feel that way. So you may blame yourself, rather than realize that association with others is precisely what you need.

Your Aptitudes

It is perfectly true that some objectivity can be satisfied at the bridge table, at tea and cocktail parties. But to many women, this alone is too shallow an outlet, and they would like their outside interests to be constructive and to have some value, to offer more in the way of self-esteem and usefulness.

How you use your objectivity, of course, hinges on your other aptitudes and where your interests lie. Clubs of all kinds are the answer to many women's problems, but not all of us are club women at heart and we want other outlets. There was one very interesting woman, in her late thirties who found her one child and housework didn't take up enough time. Clubs bored her, she hated bridge parties and some of the other activities of her suburban social group. Because she couldn't decide what to do, she had stayed home and done nothing, restless and discontented with her lot.

Of the sixteen aptitudes that can now be reliably measured, she proved to have what most of us do—five or six strong talents. Tests showed that she was extremely objective with much musical talent, scoring at the top in the tests for both tonal memory and pitch discrimination. She had good visual imagination and number memory. She said she definitely did not want a full-time job, for she was far too interested in creating a home for her family. But she wanted something additional to do in her spare time that would make her feel she was making some contribution to life and would get her out with people.

Widen Vocabulary

In studying her aptitude scores she hit upon a practical solution to her problem. She always had loved music, but was far too objective to devote herself to the isolated study necessary to become an accomplished musician. For years she had collected recordings and musical books and she decided to conduct a musical library where people might take out records and books, as they would books from a lending library. Her musical talent would be used in selecting the music, her number memory in cataloguing and keeping her records, her visual imagination in starting her own business and being able to stay with it with her goal in view. And, of course, the daily association with people would satisfy her exceedingly objective personality. She has gone ahead successfully with her plans, and in addition, gives informal concerts of new recordings that include a discussion of the music. The motive behind her work is to increase the knowledge and appreciation of good music in her community.

In addition to such familiar jobs in the community as part-time selling jobs to assist in the current labor shortage, substitute teaching, working for welfare organizations, there is another field open to housewives. This is politics, not the kind designed for personal glory and gain, but activity through which women can help to straighten out some of the tangles in the world today, particularly those that affect home and family.

If you doubt woman's inherent ability here, it might be of interest to know that from an aptitude angle, women actually surpass men in what the human engineers call the "group-influencing pattern," the aptitude combination needed for politics. That is, women are as objective as men; they have more inductive reasoning, which is the ability to put two and two together to make sense. They have more accounting aptitude, which is clerical ability, necessary for administrative work. And they have more creative imagination needed to think up new ideas.

But where women do fall down is in vocabulary, which in turn indicates knowledge, and without knowledge we can't ever hope to do an effective job in solving world problems. A mistake that many women make when they enter fields usually occupied primarily by men is to compete with them rather than work with them. Just as any housewife knows, it never works out for husband and wife to compete; neither does it work out in the larger world family.

Real Job to Do

So, if you are objective—if you like to be with people and to work with them, if you need an audience to build your ego—try to find some interest built around your strongest talents, the development of which will give you a chance to be your real self. Any of us can find time by planning. You can avoid the heartache and emptiness that so many older women experience when they have put everything into the raising of their families and suddenly find themselves without anything to do. And if she has the knowledge she needs, the mature, objective woman has a real job to do in the world.

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IPANA AND MASSAGE

Women Secret Agents Parachuted Into the Enemy's Territory

By S/LDR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, D.F.C.

London.

WHO are the Waaf officers who parachuted into France to join the Maquis months before D Day? This question has plagued Air Ministry officials ever since Sir Archibald Sinclair praised Waaf parachutists in the House of Commons recently.

Officially it remains unanswered—for reasons of security.

Two only have been named in the Press. One, Sonia d'Artois (née Butt), is the young daughter of a group captain. She married the French-Canadian officer who jumped with her. The other, Maureen Sullivan, is also young and pretty. She comes from Dublin.

The interesting thing about these girls is that they are not hearty and horsey young women with masculine chins. They are pretty young girls who would look demure and sweet in crinolines. Most of them are English girls who speak perfect French. Some were educated in French convents; others attended Swiss finishing schools. A few are French girls who escaped from France and agitated for a chance to go back and work underground.

Cool courage, intelligence, and adaptability are their most important attributes. They have had to be able to pass themselves off as tough country wenches, and smart Parisiennes. They were taught parachute jumping in the North of England. They trained with male agents and paratroopers of all nationalities, and leapt with them from fixed balloons and moving aircraft.

But parachuting was a secondary part of their training. They also had to absorb complicated secret details of underground organization, and train the Maquis in radio operating. After months of intensive training, there often followed weeks of anxious waiting. Then, dressed in the appropriate French civilian clothes of their first role, they were flown by night bomber into moonlit France.

Sometimes they dropped "free" at a predetermined point. On landing, they fended for themselves; reported to a friendly farmer, then set off at dawn to contact the leader of their resistance group. Usually, however, they landed with arms and food, floating down with the packages and containers.

Courier to Maquis

Each girl was trained to act both as courier and radio operator. As courier, she went from group to group of the Maquis. It was easier for a girl to pass unnoticed in a France stripped of fit men by the Germans. Often she was on the spot when supplies were dropped, and helped to unload and hide the containers.

It sounds easy enough. In fact, it is about the most cold-blooded and creepy task that any young woman could choose.

Death and torture are present realities. Atrocity details are well known. There were traitors in the Maquis itself working to betray. Sometimes they succeeded. But so great was the courage and spirit of these girls that they could afford to send back humorous messages.

One—behind with routine signals—complained that what with washing and darning, and running round with messages, she had little time left for routine work! Another, who had waited for weeks to return to France, had to jump over Kent—due to engine trouble in the bomber which carried her. As soon as she had collected herself, she asked to be allowed to go on with the job that same night.

Behind the veil of secrecy, not yet raised by the Air Ministry, there are stories of great courage and endurance. For the agent has no status; no friendly uniform or consul to rely on. With her friends, she is outside the law—until it catches up with her.

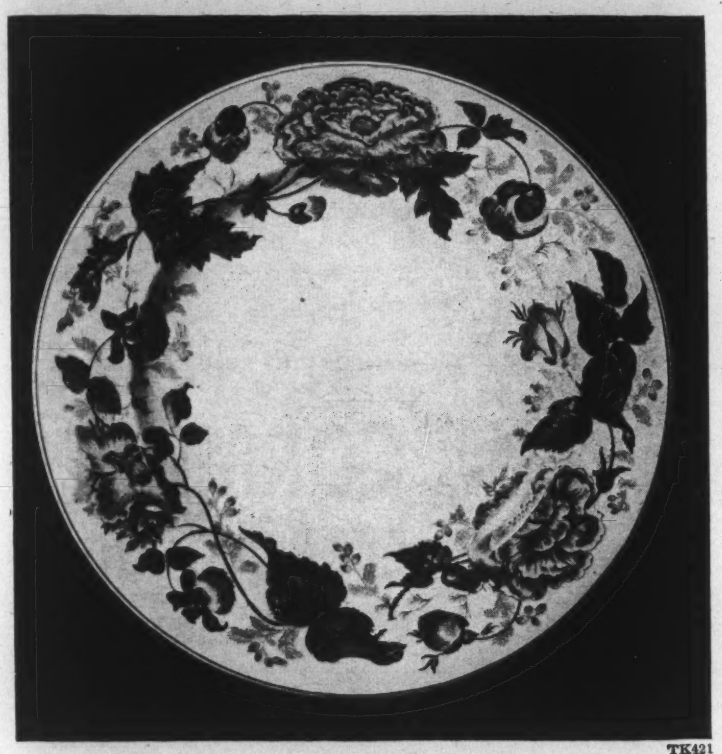
There was one girl I met in Vichy France four years ago. Since then, although not in the Waaf, she has been back and forth many times. Acting as courier and radio operator, she has also organized Maquis bands. No doubt she has fought with arms, for her first aim is to kill Germans.

Among her perilous adventures are included escapes over the Pyrenees into Spain. And she knows the filth, discomfort and despair of Spanish prison camps. But nothing could dismay her. She went on.

All these unknown young girls of the Waaf have proved one thing forever. The toughest tests of courage and endurance faced by men can be passed with honor by women.

One of a group of gowns made of fabrics specially designed from objects in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. It features a print designed by André Flory in collaboration with Delmar Mayehoff, from an engraving of birds in a renaissance book of embroidery designs. The exhibition, "American Fashions and Fabrics," will remain on view at the Museum until the end of May.

WEDGWOOD



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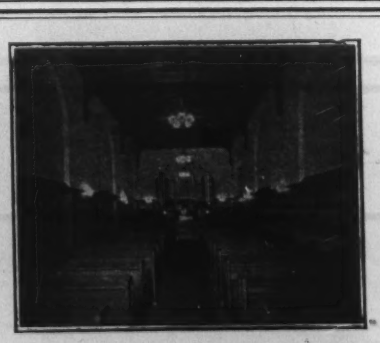

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Simpson As The Untiring Genius of the Hudson's Bay Company

SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, by Arthur S. Morton. (Dent, $4.50.)

FROM 1820 to 1860 George Simpson served the Hudson's Bay Company, mounting from a position of clerk to that of Overseas Governor and a a knighthood. Few other men travelled more indefatigably. The northern half of this Continent was his backyard, the canoe his next friend. Yet he was not an explorer but a business man, an administrator dealing with servants of independent mind and action, praising, with qualifications, when praise was due, rebuking with tactfulness, and still with vigor, and bringing an era of prosperity to the Company after years of financial leanness.

Professor Morton in this formal biography has made a distinguished contribution to the story of Canada. His research has been extensive, perhaps even vast, his knowledge is sure, his respect for the man he depicts deep-rooted, and he writes with uncommon grace and power. He deals with a romantic figure without romanticism, a fact as satisfying as it is unusual. A thoroughly interesting and satisfying performance!

•

Problem of the Air

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT, by Brig.-Gen. Sir Osborne Mance, assisted by J. E. Wheeler. (Oxford, $1.25.)

IN 1910 the French Government called an international convention to consider air traffic. Eighteen countries were represented and a loose set of rules was under consideration. Not until after World War I was any progress made, but the Aeronautical Commission of 1919, while adopting rules concerning certificates of airworthiness and other details of international flight, laid down a principle which was uneasily considered in many quarters; namely, that every nation had complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air-space above its territory. There was a convention at Madrid in 1926 and another in Havana in 1928.

All the minor and major problems arising out of these talks and rules are discussed in this book. It is a handbook of guidance for all statesmen and others interested in stabilizing international relations after the present war is ended.

•

Soul Slavery

BLACK BOY, by Richard Wright. (Musson, $3.50.)

For twenty years a Negro boy of Mississippi lived and grew in a cloud of fear. From the earliest time of understanding the sense of inferiority crippled his mind. Certain things he must not do, certain questions he must not ask, lest the avalanche of white disapproval sweep down upon him. Even his home was brutal; no light of love shone upon him. And in his play vicious and obscene sights and sounds were a commonplace.

Lies, spoken or acted, were his defence. He dared not have opinions. He must consent to every white suggestion. He must not be seen reading. He must not openly resent anything. The yeast of rebellion was in his soul but he was as truly a slave as one of his black ancestors cringing under the whip and "scourged to his dungeon."

At last he resolved to escape to the North, but to the end he concealed his purpose by evasion and falsehood. So he came to Chicago—and the story ends.

The author writes with brilliance, but one feels that his adult sensitiveness, apparent in the rhythm and grace of his prose, has been "carried back" unduly. The sensitiveness of a child is acute, but not so fully based on comparisons of injustice as that of a trained artist keenly alert to spiritual concepts and environments. For that reason the earlier part of the book was not as convincing to one reader as the part dealing with adolescence and early manhood.

Without argument, and without the open hate which controversy engenders, the book is as fierce a denunciation of race prejudice in the South—and indeed anywhere—as ever was written.

•

When Honest Men Meet

TOMORROW WILL SING, a novel, by Elliott Arnold. (Collins, $3.00.)

AN AMERICAN soldier of Italian ancestry is an Air Force bombadier based with his outfit in southern Italy. The owner of a large farm in the neighborhood is his father's brother and the young man introduces himself, to the embarrassment of the family. For the uncle declares that by rights the farm belonged to his brother in America, and since his death, to his heir. He himself has been for twenty years merely a *locum tenens*. The effect of this declaration on his son, Ricardo, who has been an active fascist, and on the mother is devastating, but the old man reminds them that he is the head of the family and will not have the name smirched by dishonor.

Unwillingly enough, the young bombadier, who in peace-time had been a truck gardener on Long Island serving the New York market spends all his leave-hours in reorganizing the farm and seeking to inform the neighbors on modern methods of agriculture and marketing. Naturally he runs into trouble of two kinds, economic and heart. For there is a lovely heroine called Nina to balance the murderous plotting of Ricardo.

The novel is a shining performance in structure, characterization and grace of writing. It is particularly fine in its theme; the possibility of co-operation among people of goodwill, whatever their nationality or background.

•

Biddle at War

WAR DRAWINGS, by George Biddle. (Collins, $2.95.)

THE reality of war in dirt and pain, in destruction and death, is the subject of this collection of drawings made by a distinguished artist in North Africa and Italy. Twelve pages are in color, the rest, 65, in black-and-white. Whether in pen-work or in monochrome wash they have a masterly quality and crystallize the hatred of all sane men for the whole bloody business.

•

Down-The-Drain Girl

By MARY DALE MUIR

CLARINDA, by Frances Duncombe (Oxford, $2.50.)

THERE is an "Alice in Wonderland" touch here, only it is Clarinda who has all the adventures. Down the bathtub drain she goes to come out in the pleasantest of ponds. She meets Aunt Duck and her 15 duckling wards. She gets to know baby turtles, Willy, Wally and Woolly the ground hog boys, and the red fox who cannot trust himself to play with the ducklings. All of these become the reader's friends in a quaintly told tale, and through Angela's charming pictures.

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ONCE IN VIENNA by VICKI BAUM
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A builder, who was repairing the roof of an asylum asked for an inmate to assist him. All went well till lunchtime when the assistant clutched the builder, and, with a terrible laugh, said: "Come on, let's jump off." The terrified builder thought quickly. "Oh, rats!" he replied. "Anybody could do that. Come on down and let's jump up."

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THE BOOKSHELF

Washington is Handicapped in The Work of Treaty-Making

THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD COURT, by Denna Frank Fleming. (Doubleday, Doran, $2.75.)

SEPARATION of the legislative and the executive functions of government, however defensible in theory, causes difficulty in practice. Too often in the United States the President and Congress have been at daggers drawn. At best only an uneasy peace is maintained. A treaty negotiated by the Executive cannot come into effect until endorsed by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. The consequence often enough is either open blockade or the silent blockade of the pigeonhole.

For that reason the author of this book declares that the United States can make war, but can't make peace, a stern indictment indeed. But it is supported by a long list of instances, set down coldly, without passion. As the preface declares, the book "is critical of the Senate's long-established ways of killing peace treaties, of its glacial pace in considering them, of its deadly habit of trying to perfect great multilateral treaties for our benefit alone, of its egotism in assuming obedience to its sovereign will by the governments of sixty other sovereign nations."

The author is Professor of Political Science in Vanderbilt University.

•

Croce's Theory & Practice

By R. M. COPER

POLITICS AND MORALS, by Benedetto Croce. (Philosophical Library, New York, $3.00 American Funds.)

THE value of this book lies in the greatness and the quantity of its contradictions. A contradiction in which a profound mind involves himself is usually more instructive than the glib certainty of a lesser mind.

For instance, Mr. Croce tells us that in the elevation of mere politics to ethics the word "State" takes on a new meaning. When the Church was dominant it was the true ethical State; but when the temporal State won its struggle against the Church the State became the representative of the needs of a more perfect morality. The writer does not tell us what the State was before this happened.

The author rejects the notion that sociology is a science; he calls sociology despicable. I do not quarrel with him on this score. But what is the reason for his judgment? The sociologists claim that their empirical science leaves philosophy aside, and this serves only, says Mr. Croce, to prepare the introduction of a common or very poor philosophy. This is quite true. But what use is Mr. Croce's philosophy, and his ethics, if it has nothing to do with practical politics?

In the world of reality, he says, there is no sphere of political or economic activity that can stand by itself, closed and isolated; there is only the process of spiritual activity, in which process what is useful is continually being transformed into what is ethical. As, according to Mr. Croce, there is no moral life unless economic and political life is first established, this philosophy is, in spite of all his attempts at a synthesis, a strange mixture of idealism and materialism. The idealism is strengthened by the postulate that all that is required of man to bring about that transformation, is that he follow with resolute and courageous spirit his own "inner voice," trusting in the Providence which directs human affairs.

This determinism leads Mr. Croce to a logical overestimation of the individual. The important thing, he says, is the vigor of the personality in whom the ethical ideal is embodied and expressed. The ethical ideal of a good which we do not know? A great individual, then, is, not one who recognizes and realizes the practical needs of history, but one who is inspired. Those various "inner voices," says Mr. Croce, are nothing but the need of history.

No one talks more of inner voices than Hitler. But it was not his inner voices that made him what he is; it was the German iron barons. And the needs he represents are not the needs of history; they are the needs of the German iron barons. Mr. Croce's exposition of his ethics is followed by a number of eminently readable chapters on the practical development of the liberal doctrine.

Amazingly, the book ends on a note of optimism, doubly remarkable in a man of almost ninety. When we retain or awaken the consciousness that history is what we make it, he says in spite of his determinism, his fatalism, his idealism, and those inner voices, there reappear in us faith, peace of mind, and enthusiasm for our work.

Whatever is wanting in Croce's philosophy and in his ethics, they have made him, as an individual, one of the noblest figures of our time through his unyielding struggle against fascism and the House of Savoy. He would not have been so noble had he not known the good when he *began* to work for it. His deeds will be remembered longer than this book.

•

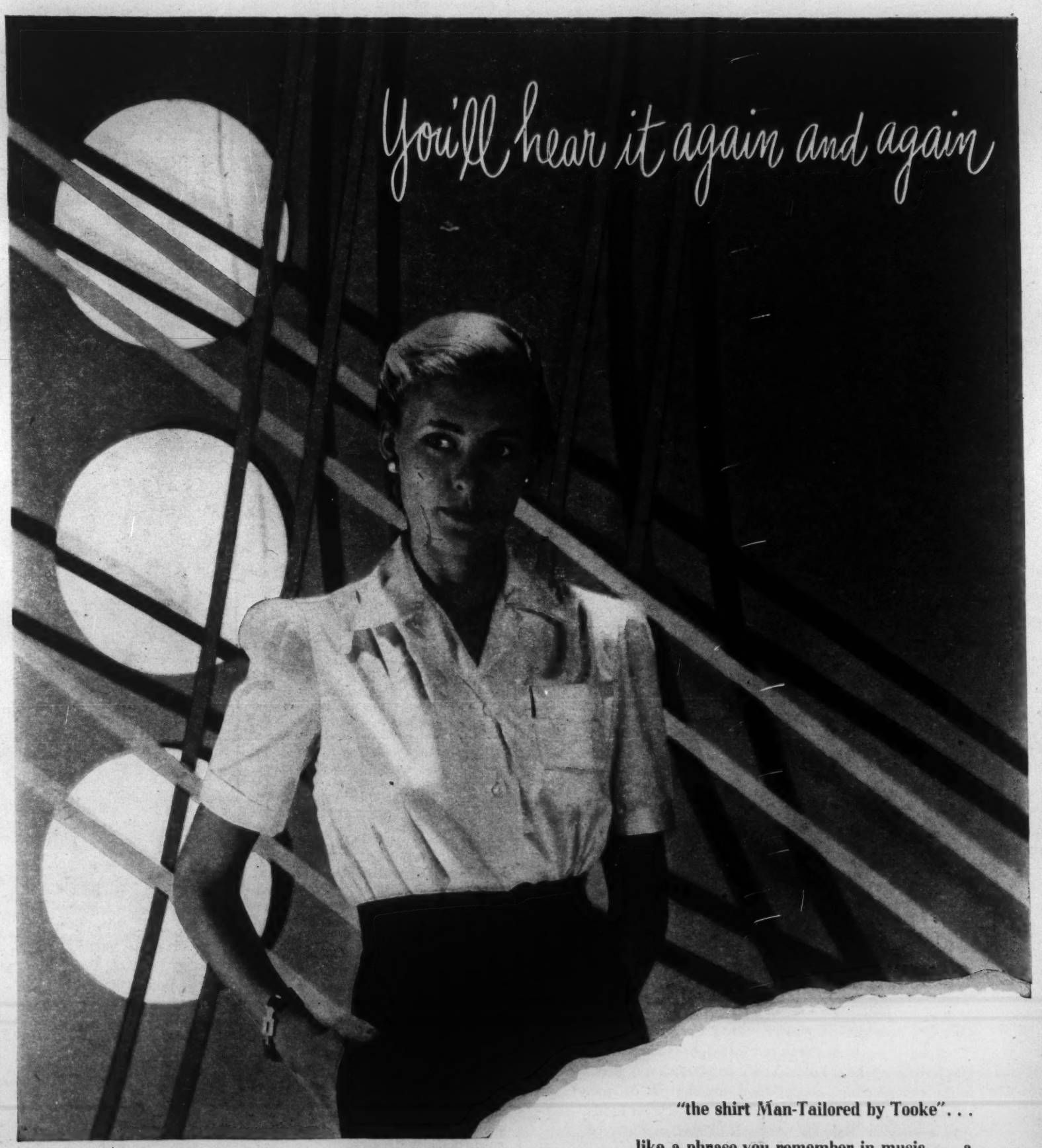
Scientific Mystic

THE CLUE TO PASCAL, by Emile Cailliet. (Macmillans, $2.00)

A NOTABLE scientist before Science was recognized as a worthy intellectual pursuit was Blaise Pascal. Mathematics fascinated him. In 1635, when he was 12 years old, he discovered for himself thirty-two Propositions of the first Book of Euclid. Later he investigated the Theory of Probability and Doubt and the Differential Calculus, discovered the weight of air and invented the syringe and the hydrostatic press.

But he was at the same time a mystic seeking through the Scriptures the means of anchoring the soul to God. This book traces the main trend of his *Pensées* and finds him, at once, a fervent evangelical and a traditional Catholic. The author is Professor of French Literature at the University of Pennsylvania. In the foreword, by Dr. John A. Mackay of Princeton Theological Seminary, occurs this sentence, "Such as have discovered in our time the new, strange world within the Bible, amid the relativities of a chaotic world, and have founded their hope upon Jesus Christ and the historic Christian faith will draw Pascal out of his century into ours and will find in him a leader and a road companion in the pilgrimage toward a better time."

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.



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SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

CONCERNING FOOD

The Alphabet of Vitamin Lore May Go All the Way to Z

By JANET MARCH

THE housekeeper who doesn't know her vegetables these days must be immune to publicity for we all have been flooded with information about which foods have what lettered vitamins in them. It's just a matter of time before the vitamins go down through the whole alphabet. Anxious mothers of the future may worry about whether Junior had his right amount of vitamin Z (proved by tests to be important in building up memory efficiency) before his spelling examination. His report card will show, and if he only rates a C Ma had better do some homework on her vitamin charts.

At present we hear mostly about A, B, C and D, and it would be a good thing to master these before seeking new fields. To help you do this there is a new vegetable cook book. "Cooked to your Taste," by Ann Williams-Hiller. (Collins, Toronto, $2.50.) This is not one of those larky cook books in which the directions are written in a joking way. Personally, if there are any smart cracks to make about burning your fingers or the pie crust I'd rather make them myself than find them in print beside the list of ingredients.

This is a serious and very good cook book. It starts off with some excellent tables which tell you in a few pages the fundamentals of nutrition. This sort of thing bores some people but it's pretty useful to own a book in which you can discover quickly what quantities of calcium, iron and all the other things you have to have to live healthily. There is a reproduction of the United States Government chart of the seven basic foods. This closely resembles Canada's Official Food rules. In case you have forgotten, these are the things you should eat some of every day of your life with such other additions as you may care to make: (1) Green and yellow vegetables. (2) Oranges, tomatoes or grapefruit. (3) Potatoes and fruits. (4) Milk or cheese. (5) Meat, fish and eggs. (6) Bread and cereals. (7) Butter. The foods which fall into these seven groups are listed under their groups so you know in particular which to choose.

What Is Your Choice?

Next comes a "Buying Guide for Fresh Vegetables" which tells you how much to get for four to six persons and the things to avoid, for instance "Turnips. White: Firm smooth skinned with a minimum of leaf scars around the crown and few roots. When sold with tops, leaves should be crisp, tender and fresh in color. *Avoid*: shrivelled turnips with soft spots or those that are overgrown (light in weight for size), or with wilted or yellowed leaves.

"To make sure that turnip is not stringy, puncture with a finger nail; if incision remains dry, the turnip is stringy. *Quantity*: 1½-2 pounds=4 cups cut and cooked." This sort of thing is very useful to all housekeepers who haven't probably worked out rules for choosing every sort of vegetable and it's absolutely invaluable to the bride who ordered her peas by number.

Next comes a list of which vegetables should be stored in the refrigerator and which in a cool cellar, and then a cooking guide with all the vegetables arranged alphabetically with the right times for cooking, followed by a list of herbs which go best with which vegetables. This is information I have never met with anywhere else, for most people call it a day when they have added salt, a little pepper, some butter when they can spare it, and perhaps parsley on new potatoes. The addition of herbs to most vegetables opens up a whole new field of flavor though of course, as the author warns, very small quantities should be used or you will drown out the original vegetable taste which you are trying to enhance. For example, "Cabbage, Green and White: Black pepper, caraway seeds, paprika, sage."

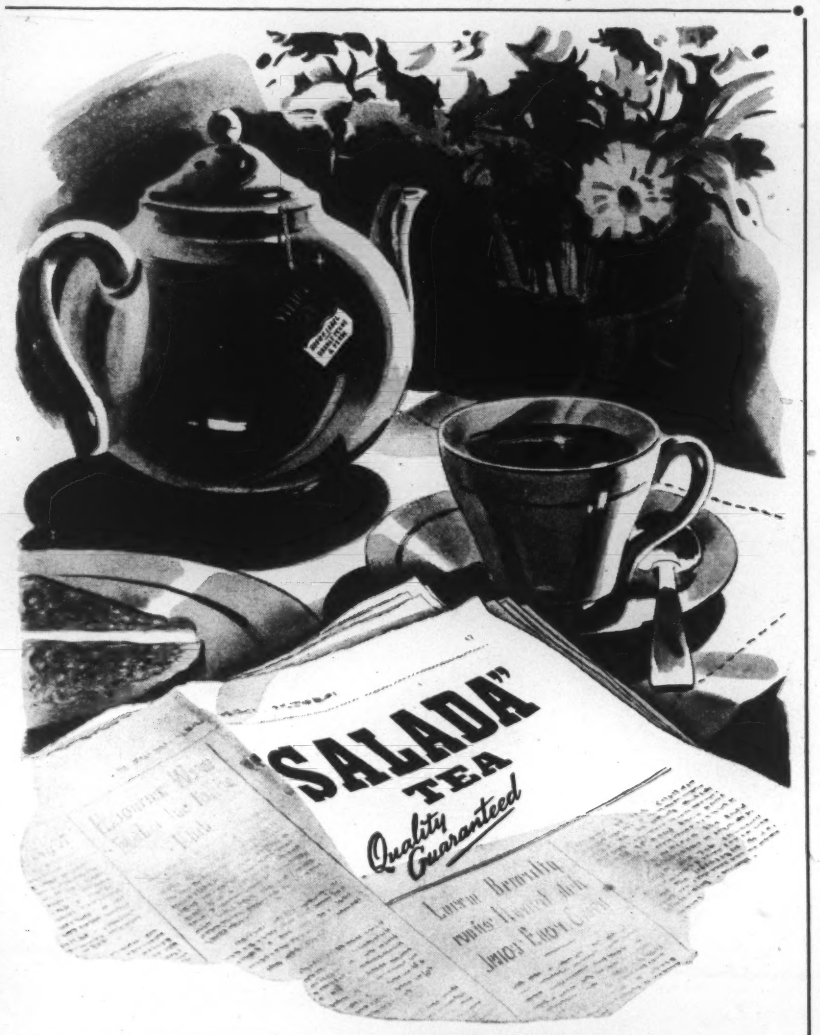
There is too, a chapter on kitchen shortcuts and hints which has lots of good things in it. Lemons give more juice if heated in the oven for a few minutes. "To stretch vegetables in an emergency: The unexpected guest need cause no terror. A large potato, raw and peeled, is quickly grated into a vegetable. Use glass or plastic grater. Bring to a quick boil and serve. It increases the quantity magically." There are a lot more of these tips, all equally useful.

Finally we get on to the recipes and here the author explains that she only includes rather unusual ones which she has used with success. A lot of them would make the main dish of any meal, and you will want to try Jerusalem artichokes au gratin, asparagus soufflé, French fried Brussels sprouts or beet custard. Have you ever had devilled corn, or egg plant stuffed in the Dalmatian style, or kohlrabi a la Creole, or lentils and prunes in sherry? You can see from these titles that the book is full of new ideas and the old theory of slapping two vegetables into some salted water and boiling them until they are tender is as dead as the dodo. To give you one sample here's how to make

Spinach Casserole

2 pounds of spinach
1 medium onion
1 medium carrot or 3 red radishes
2 eggs
1 cup sour cream or evaporated milk soured with lemon juice
½ cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon tomato paste
Salt and mace to taste

1. Cook and drain spinach, and chop coarsely; grate or chop onion and carrot or radishes, mix well and season. 2. Mix sour cream and tomato paste with well beaten eggs, add spinach mixture, and mix thoroughly. 3. Pour into a well greased baking dish, cover with bread crumbs, dot with butter, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.



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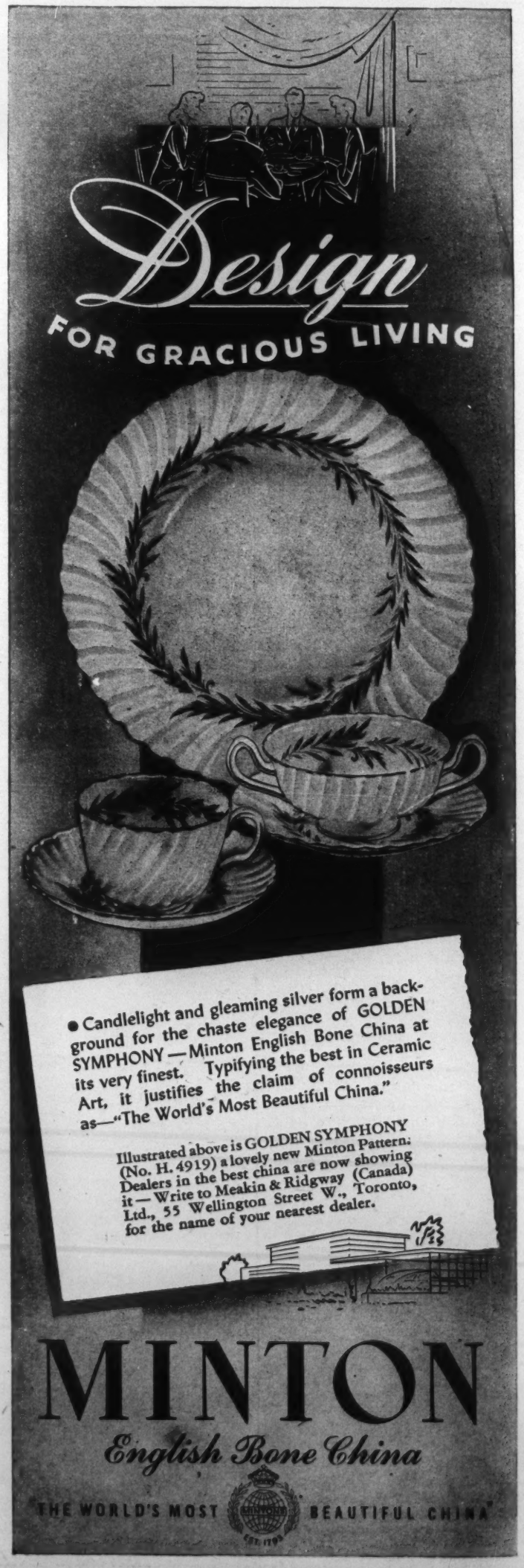
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Mrs. Clifton's Auction Sale and the Faintly Louis Mirror

By FREDERIC MANNING

WHEN Mr. Clifton arrived home he was somewhat surprised to find his wife busy knitting on a sock. He voiced his surprise, and Mrs. Clifton said she had been so busy all day she hadn't done her usual quota. Her mother had come back with her for lunch after their Red Cross work in the morning, and had partly turned a heel for her, and she wanted to complete it before she forgot how. Heels were a perpetual problem with Mrs. Clifton.

"What did you do after lunch that you were so busy?" her husband asked.

"Mother wanted me to go to an auction sale with her."

"What was your mother looking for?" inquired Mr. Clifton.

"Why, an auction sale, of course."

"Well, what happened?"

His wife was a bit too casual. "Oh, we went. I think I'll have to leave this sock until to-morrow. I don't seem to be able to turn a heel and talk too."

Tubular Moderne

"Well, go on with the heel by all means," remarked her husband amiably. However, she put her knitting down and gave a deep sigh of relief. "What happened at the sale?" asked Mr. Clifton.

"Nothing very much," she returned, "most of the furniture was early *moderne*—you know the kind, tubular metal chairs that threaten to throw you if you so much as sit on one."

"I only hope you didn't bid on any of them," he said, knowing his wife's propensity for bidding on anything once she got caught in the excitement.

Mrs. Clifton sniffed. "Don't be absurd, what in the world would I bid on stuff like that for?"

"I've often wondered," remarked her husband dryly. "What did you bid on then?"

Mrs. Clifton was not to be rushed. "What makes you so sure I did bid?"

Her husband laughed. "You at an auction sale and not bid! Who is being absurd now?"

"There were some lovely old walnut pieces I rather liked but—" Seeing that her husband was about to say something, she rushed on, "Oh, don't worry, I didn't buy any, the prices were far too high."

He breathed a sigh of relief. "Thank Heaven, someone out-bid you."

"Oh, they didn't. I just stopped bidding."

Surprised, he asked, "What made you stop?"

"Well, there was the cutest china dog, really Victorian you know, and I thought—"

Mr. Clifton was sarcastic. "There's no doubt we have great need for some such animal. I was saying, only yesterday—"

His wife was on the defensive immediately. "Well, it was only two dollars."

"Two dollars for a thing like that," exclaimed her husband, "Why with two dollars, I could—"

Mrs. Clifton continued on her way, "I thought it would be a nice present for Aunt Amelia. You know she adores those things, and anyway, it only cost two dollars."

Mr. Clifton felt that this was only a preliminary bout and was curious to know what the main event was to be so he let the dog go and inquired, "What other bargains did you pick up?"

Her tone became social. "You know, I think mirrors do something for a room, don't you? Make it bigger and lighter."

He assumed a chatty tone too. "Yes indeed I do, I was saying only to-day—"

This drew a moan from his wife so he thought better of it and said inquiringly, "Well?"

"There was the most adorable gold framed mirror, sort of curly and nubbly like a Louis the something-or-other kind, which would look perfectly splendid over the sideboard in the diningroom."

Mirror or Picture

"If you hung a mirror there, where would you put the picture that's hanging there now? What's wrong with the picture anyway? I like the colors." There was a slight edge on Mr. Clifton's voice, as the picture was one of the few hold-overs from his bachelor days that his wife hadn't eliminated.

"There's nothing *wrong* with the picture," returned his wife, "but you just said mirrors gave more space and light to a room."

He spluttered. "*I* said mirrors gave space? I never said any such thing. *You* said that when you were—"

His wife interrupted him calmly. "Well, they do anyway, any interior decorator will tell you that."

Mr. Clifton was emphatic. "No interior decorator is going to tell me anything. What I want to know is, where would you put the picture you would have to take down, *if* you were going to put a mirror up?"

His wife sniffed. "Really, of all the single track minds." She hoped this would put him off the scent for a few moments but he resumed the attack relentlessly.

"Go on, tell me," he demanded, "and you might also tell me what a Louis the something-or-other gold framed mirror would look like in our diningroom? We haven't a thing to go with it, you know that."

His wife was in arms immediately. "It will go with anything, the auctioneer said so, and anyway it was so cheap. Mother wanted it too."

"Why didn't you let your mother have it then? She has far more room in her house for that sort of thing than we have."

"Mother had already bought a bench made out of an adorable old walnut bedstead so she thought she couldn't."

Mr. Clifton was curious. "Where will she put a thing like that?"

"She thought it would be all right in Arthur's den, if there's room for it."

Her husband was sceptical. "What does Arthur think?"

"He's away for a few days," his wife replied.

Mr. Clifton's sympathies were all with Arthur. "I can imagine his reaction when he gets home and finds his den all cluttered up with an adorable old walnut ex-bedstead."

Mrs. Clifton was annoyed. "You men are all alike, you want the same things in the same places year after year. You wouldn't move a chair, or a lamp even, if you had your way."

Philosophically Mr. Clifton remarked, "You must admit it makes getting about in the dark a lot easier, especially in these days of electric light conservation. However, I suppose Arthur ought to be glad your mother didn't buy an adorable old walnut rocking-chair to trip him up. By the way, what did this auctioneer-sponsored Louis mirror cost?"

Mrs. Clifton had other plans for revealing the price, but before her husband became too insistent, relief appeared in the form of Essy who came to the door and announced dinner. Mrs. Clifton relaxed, thanked her and said to her husband, "Are you ready?"

"I will be in just a minute, as soon as I wash," he said, and dashed for the door. "I'll be right down."

This was almost a nightly routine and always afforded Mrs. Clifton an opportunity to air her views on the habits of the male. "If there was ever a man who didn't think of washing as soon as a meal was ready, I'd like to meet him. Do hurry," she called, "and don't use the guest towels."

Build-Up

She heard Essy in the diningroom and called to her. "Essy, did you put candles on the sideboard as well as on the table?"

Essy said she had and Mrs. Clifton was pleased as she entered the diningroom. "That looks splendid," she approved, "I want Mr. Clifton to get the full effect of the mirror before I tell him the price."

TUCK SHOP ACCOUNT

YES, you may have a cone," I said, "Stop coaxing now and beat it, "The lady will put it on Mummy's account."
"No," he said, "I'll eat it."

Lois Kerr

FOR THE YEARS TO COME
It isn't only when first you get them that you'll feel a glow of pride in Imperial Loyalist pieces. Tomorrow—next year—for years to come, you'll sense that same deep-rooted pleasure that comes from fine, lasting things. However, till victory, buy only those pieces that you really need. Store up your money in War Savings. You can always add to your Loyalist rooms.
IMPERIAL LOYALIST
Made in Stratford, Canada
by Imperial Rattan Co. Limited
IMPERIAL LOYALIST
Look for this brand on every piece

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 • WHITBY, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
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A limited number of vacancies for September, 1945. Calendar on request.
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal 170

Silvo is silver's most flattering beauty treatment. It charms away every last trace of stain or tarnish.

"First Love"

If you possess this exquisite pattern from the workshops of International Silver, you will treasure it more than ever today since, if anything happened to it, it might be difficult to replace. So be sure to follow the advice of its makers and bring out its full lustrous beauty with Silvo, the bland polish which removes every trace of dimness or stain gently, quickly, safely! Use it on all your silver to make and keep it "good as new."

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S22

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Voice of the People Is Heard in Columns of Classified Ads

By ANN FOSTER

NOTHING perhaps so reveals the state of a nation as the advertisements to be found either in the Classified, or Display Advertisement Departments of that nation's magazines, journals and newspapers.

One has only to glance at the "Houses or Apartments for Rent" advertisements in Toronto newspapers, to realize the family accommodation situation in that city. An advertisement that used to run: "Apartment, five rooms, wanted in North Toronto," is today prefixed with the meaningful words: "Permit granted."

But to peruse some of the columns of contemporary British newspapers or journals is to realize vividly what living in a country at war with a grave shortage of more than houses is like.

The vital shortage of paper alone, for instance, has produced gymnastics in printer's ink which must try the patience and skill of any typesetter to say nothing of that of readers. In London's *New Statesman and Nation*, a liberal tabloid measuring a mere ten by twelve inches, there are printed each week—on one page alone—an average of one hundred and fifty advertisements. This feat is accomplished through the medium of what appears to be a totally new language which, while Britons themselves must comprehend it, would seem to be almost indecipherable to the Canadian reader uninitiated in the mystic rites of wartime Fleet Street.

Anything, Anywhere

It is interesting to reflect upon the possible consequences to the Classified Advertisement Departments of our national papers and the public generally, were they confronted with this composition:

"Two Frads. (male), mod. mns. want furn. flt/connct. rms. nr. Met. Line. Pino. if poss. . . ."

Or this:

"Young writer, Grade 4, expd. publish. prntg. some exp. hos. soc. rlf. wrk., agric., sks. cong. post full/p/t allwg. do own wk. evngs. wk.-eds. Remun. not chief consid. Anything, anywhere. . ."

And then:

"S.N.R. exp. w. chil. reqd. for Herefordshire resid. nrsy. Rshcliffe scale sal. Snd. qulifcs. xp. to Sec."

This one, by contrast sounds almost wordy:

"Officer's wife, teacher, prog. home blasted, reqs. furn. accom. with/without board, safe area, self and twins, 5 mts. . ."

And this one actually reads like sabotage of the British War effort and Paper Administration:

"Grand dance. Int. Friendship League and Fed. Indian Studs, Saturday, Nov. 4th. Victory House, Leicester Sq. 7-11 p.m. Admission 3s International Dances. Cabaret."

Such ingeniously telescoped language has helped greatly to meet the paper shortage, and to meet domestic shortages, Britain's citizens have proved equally adaptive. Into their papers go advertisements, this time in plain English, but with such humor and pathos behind their messages, that the *New Statesman and Nation* has taken the trouble on many an occasion to reprint them for further perusal and — Britons would be the first to admit—a few good laughs!

The Golden Smile

For instance, take the gentleman with a taste for fashion and an extra pair of suspenders:

"Unique pair of men's sock suspenders elastic and 14ct. gold, engin turned, made by Cartier, New York: cost 20. What offers?"

Advt. in *The Times*.

The word elastic, inserted as a come on, would produce immediate results—even in Canada!

Then how about the meticulous honesty displayed in the following:

"Dress suit, tails, excellent condition apart from 9 moth holes. Well tailored."

Advt. in Bucks *Free Press*.

When the British say well tailored, they mean well tailored and dash the moth holes!

And even when it comes to shortages like this . . .

"Local lady has second-hand top denture, one gold tooth at side, very becoming, will fit applicants with small mouth. Suitable for parties, etc.—"

Advt. in Cheadle and District *Advertiser*.

. . . some of the people, all of the time, it seems, will try to meet it!

LANDFALL

LANDFALL has never been for me
A jewel in a puff of lace,
Nor glint of welcome suddenly
Upon some languid ocean's face.

For He who charts a seaman's days
Has chosen I shall not intrude
On any sea of kindly ways
In some soft, Southern latitude.

So landfall is a thoughtful word
That brings to mind Cape Race's loom,
And unrevealed emotions stirred
By Flattery shouldering the gloom,

By lift of clouded mountain crest
That signals Bergen and its fjord,
By frowning Barra's armored breast
Deep-dented by Atlantic's sword,

By island glimpsed through tattered storm,
By promontory that has grown
From thunderhead whose swirling form
Has stilled, then shaped to weathered stone.

This then is landfall: promise seen
Obscurely on a bitter day;
A hope so sombre as to screen
The certainty of sheltered bay,

A hope as sombre as the wraith
Of harried dreams that shroud this earth
Yet mark the closing rock of Faith,
And harbor of mankind's rebirth.

F. B. WATT

PUT THIS in your idea file for your new home—"linoleum for every room in the house!"

That's the latest idea in home planning—and Marboleum is the last word in linoleum flooring. It means quiet, easy to clean, long-wearing floors—floors that are resilient, colourful and rich in appearance. It will make your new home more comfortable and more livable.

Make a note also to use Marboleum for table tops, splash areas and working surfaces. It's easy to clean and saves work and worry.

Supplies of Marboleum are limited now—but add these ideas to your home planning file.

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company, Limited

Marboleum FOR FLOORS

As Community Centres Schools Can Serve Double Purpose

By DOROTHY BROOKS

MRS. JONES joined the woodworking class a year ago. Now Mr. Jones comes to school with her to help his wife make a coffee table. Susie is in the throes of creating an Easter bonnet in sewing class, while brother Tom does a mean square dance with other teen-agers.

Duke of York public school on Pembroke Street, in the Moss Park area of Toronto, was opened as a community centre on December 20, 1943. "So successful has it been," said Principal W. E. Hartwick, "that six more centres have been organized. Art, sewing, woodworking, athletics, square, tap and folk dancing classes keep the youngsters off the streets and incidentally help to prevent juvenile delinquency."

Between seventy and one hundred teen-agers have a marvellous time square dancing for two hours every Monday night at Duke of York centre.

"When you know," related Mr. Hartwick, "that some of these youngsters and their parents live four in one room, you realize what a need we fill in the community."

Art and Shower Baths

About forty hot lunches are cooked and served every day by the girls in the cooking class. A handsome maple dining-room suite, a sewing prize won at the Exhibition, gives the girls an incentive to set an attractive table.

"Our shower baths are open at night," Principal Hartwick said, "and it is the only time some of our children get a bath. If pediculosis is present, a scrub brush is wielded until the head is clean."

If the Olympics are resumed after the war, Duke of York school may have some candidates for the Marathon races. Eight to twelve year olds race like hares in the long halls under the direction of a gymnasium teacher.

In the evening art class, Mary Brown was absorbed with the Easter lily and cross motif of her poster. Puppets and masks made of papier maché, gay costumes and pots of paint gave a theatrical look to the art room.

"We are justifiably proud of our art students," admitted Mr. Hartwick, "for they have won a California poster contest three years in succession."

Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of Toronto schools, is credited with sponsoring the first community centre. So amazingly successful has the project been, four other Board of Education centres have opened their doors in the evening. All tuition for classes is free and the salaries of qualified instructors are paid by the Board of Education.

An independent community centre organized last May by the Women Electors Association at Huron Street School is doing nicely two nights a week. Handicraft courses on Monday evenings and dramatic and folk dancing on Friday nights are the fare of enthusiastic teen-agers. All instructors at Huron Centre volunteer their services and everything is free of charge.

In the throes of birth, is the new centre at Winchester School, organized by the Welfare Department of the city of Toronto. Here games, sing-songs and dancing are already in full swing one night a week.

Community centres are war babies but they have taken root and blossomed like flowers in the sun. They will remain as an important part of neighborhood life in the postwar years.

"As a matter of fact," a spokesman from Dr. Goldring's office said, "thirteen more centres have been recommended to be opened as soon as possible."

Rural schools, village schools and city schools from Halifax to Vancouver have one thing in common, a permanent building owned by the tax-payers, which in most instances is dark from four p.m. until nine a.m. Why not keep the lights burning every evening and make a live recreational and educational centre of the school?

A group of interested parents, a Home and School Association, a Kiwanis Club or the pupils themselves might initiate the project. The school is the natural focal point of the neighborhood, be it in Porcupine, Ontario, or Victoria, B.C., and a dark school house leads to a waste of Canada's latent talent and energy.

If returned men are to settle on the farm, rural life must be made more attractive to them. A consolidated school with a good lending library, dramatics, a school orchestra and dances may be the answer to "How are you going to keep them down on the farm?" Another urgent need in farming communities is a health centre where the preventive serums and vaccines can be administered which are essential in the control of contagious diseases.

Concerts and Handicrafts

When immigration is resumed after the war and New Canadians come hopefully to our broad land again, classes in citizenship might be offered freely at the school community centre. Better adjusted citizens with a working knowledge of our government will pay dividends to our country.

In smaller communities plays, concerts and handicrafts could be produced in the school. An art gallery, lending library and concert stage might be included in the program for a metropolitan centre.

Recently sixteen cultural societies presented a brief to the Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, urging that an Arts Commission be formed which would represent all the arts and supervise cultural activities. The brief, especially stressed the great need in remote rural districts for a community centre. Thus, artists, actors, musicians and orchestras might travel the breadth of Canada bringing their art and entertainment to the people.

Youthful Canadians everywhere will feel an enhanced sense of unity in their own artistic expression and an increased pride in being a Canadian citizen.

APRIL

SUBTLY she invades the budding lane,
seeming so artlessly demure,
Veiling the loveliness of her allure
in willow-scented rain,
Confident, yet wisely loath to show it—
Eager to bewitch the first spring poet.

HELEN BALL

Sweet with the fragrance of Spring
3 Exquisite Colognes
by helena rubinstein
Apple Blossom
Heaven-Sent
Enchanté
As gay and captivating, as heart-stirring as Spring itself, are these three flower-fresh colognes by Helena Rubinstein.
APPLE BLOSSOM . . . An orchard-sweet and buoyant fragrance, cool, refreshing, universally beloved by men and women alike. .85, 1.25.
HEAVEN-SENT . . . An ethereal enchanting fragrance, intangible as moonlight, and nearer heaven than earth. 1.00, 1.50.
ENCHANTÉ . . . Sophisticated, worldly wise, discreetly perfect. .85, 1.25.
All individually packaged in cunningly bespangled gift boxes.
Helena Rubinstein
126 BLOOR STREET W. • TORONTO

MUSICAL EVENTS

The T.S.O. Closes Its Greatest Season; Serkin's Virtuosity

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

SIR Ernest MacMillan is now en route to Australia, where he will conduct 26 concerts; and in departing had reason to feel deep satisfaction with the results of his labors as conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The 1944-5 season, brought to a close with two concerts last week, was the greatest in the history of the organization. T.S.O. played 39 concerts of which 16 were heard over the national network. Students' concerts were increased to 12; ten at Toronto and two at Hamilton. A series of "Pop" concerts on the lines of Arthur Fiedler's Boston series met with decisive approval; appearances were made in several Canadian cities, including Montreal where the reception was enthusiastic.

All this may not look large in centres which have had well-organized symphony orchestras for anywhere from forty to a hundred years but it does mean a great deal in Canada where in the past such enterprises met with frustration and discouragement.

The last of the season's major series on April 3 was one of the most brilliant in the orchestra's history marked by a performance, probably for the first time in this country, of Tchaikovsky's early Symphony No. Two in C minor; and a rendering of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto with Rudolph Serkin as soloist. It will long be remembered.

Every concert goer knows the three latter of Tchaikovsky's six symphonies. The first three are so unknown that an ardent lover of music asked me recently if they were not just a myth; if the composer had not from whimsy started numbering his symphonies with the figure "4". Dr. Walter Damrosch once told me that the Damrosch family had had the honor of introducing all the Tchaikovsky symphonies to America. His father, Dr. Leopold Damrosch the first three, and himself the second three. Obviously Walter was in better luck than his sire.

To No. 1, in G minor (1868) the composer gave the title "Winter Day-Dreams", and nobody is ever likely to revive it; No. 2 in C minor he called "Little Russia" because its themes are based on the folk songs of that region; No. 3, in D, (1875) he called "Polish" for similar reasons. No. 4 in F minor, the first to win international attention, dates from 1877. Tchaikovsky then took a rest from the symphonic form until 1888 when he composed No. 5 in E minor, —the finest of the series. No. 6 in B minor, (1893) the most popular of all, was named "Pathetique" and is associated with his death shortly after its first performance.

The two latter works are much more mature and beautiful than their predecessors, and there is no probability that Symphony No. 2 would be revived to-day, except for their existence. Their beauty arouses curiosity as to what his early symphonies were like. Some years ago Stravinsky turned his attention to No. 3 ("Polish") with pleasant results, so it is said. The importance of Sir Ernest's revival of No. 2 was that it satisfied curiosity. It is a tuneful work which, in the words Cowper applied to a now indispensable beverage, "cheers but does not inebriate". Russian composers of the National school handle native folk songs with more "punch" and raciness. Only in the last movement does the composer reveal the fervor and urge we associate with his genius. There is no reason why, taken by itself, it should not become a popular concert piece.

Sir Ernest's baton brought forth all that the composition contains, with brilliance and enthusiasm. But most listeners enjoyed Arthur Benjamin's overture "On an Italian Comedy" better than early Tchaikovsky. It is a sparkling, stimulating work, well worthy to rank with the classic overtures of the gay order.

Somehow one never seems to get fed up with Beethoven's "Lenore, No. 3" as with other truly great works, subject to frequent repetition. Taking it all in all, Beethoven was still supreme last week; and the climax came with Serkin's performance of the "Emperor" Concerto, No. 5 in E flat.

The Genius of Serkin

The season has been marked by much superb pianism, but I am inclined to place this episode first among several precious memories. The work dates from one of the most amazingly productive years of Beethoven's life, 1809, when for a time he endured the privations of Napoleon's siege and occupation of Vienna. The fact that the composer was eyewitness of the clash between two Emperors, Austrian and French, had nothing to do with its title.

The name was given it because of the imperious grandeur which marks the lengthy first movement; first enunciated by the orchestra in which Sir Ernest especially distinguished himself. When I originally heard Serkin in recital eight years ago, he seemed to me a really foremost figure in contemporary pianism, a genius, back of whose virtuosity, lay profound and sensitive musicianship. This was proven the other night. One has heard many brilliant bravura renderings of the "Emperor" but none so beautifully introspective; majestically poetic in the first movement; wistful and mysterious in the intervening slow movement; and marvellously jocund yet instinctively refined in the boisterous Finale.

A Popular Program

Throngs besieged the box-office before the final "Pop" concert. The conductor was Ettore Mazzoleni whose vital, gracious style and buoyant temperament enable him to give an individual edge of expression to a program of tried and true favorites. He brought forth the undying freshness and imagination of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, and was masterly in the unique rhythms of Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, No. 1. One could wish that Suite No. 2, which contains "Solveig's Song," were more frequently done. Ibsen showed discernment when in 1874 he personally requested Greig to compose incidental music for a stage version of his great dramatic poem "Peer Gynt", then seven years old. He was shortly to desert poetry altogether for realistic drama. To-day the title "Peer Gynt" signifies Grieg for millions who never read a line of Ibsen. One of the hits of this "Pop" concert was the Shostakovich burlesque Polka which people know best through the piano version. With the orchestra one gets a fuller sense of the Russian humorist's marvellous ingenuity in dissonances.

A recital at Eaton Auditorium by Guiseppe Moschetti, an Italian organist of very rare gifts, once more revealed his poetic individuality. One does not associate the organ with poetic appeal, but that seems to be Moschetti's special aptitude; though he has plenty of reserve power. The associated artist, Reed Kennedy, is a baritone of very fine quality, and master of the oratorio style.

Through many years I have waited to hear Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment", because as a child my piano teacher gave me a simplified version of one of its tunes to play. Donizetti literally poured out operas; 67 in his short life of 51 years, (1797-1848). But as he wrote exclusively for vocal stars (especially sopranos) I never expected to see this work done by amateurs. It is a piece in which delightful melodies flow constantly; but the "Daughter", who does the major part of the singing must be exceptionally gifted. Arthur J. Foxall, director of the National Opera Association, which had its origin in Vancouver, all things considered, did a pretty good job with his production at the Victoria theatre here. He had a wonderfully gifted young singer, Lucille Curtis (whose real name is Basham), to carry the opera. Not merely has she a very fine voice but good looks, magnetism and comic aptitude.

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FILM AND THEATRE

Life of Chopin; Fine Recording But Unreliable Biography

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WRITERS of screen biography are always in a difficult position. If they leave the biography of genius reverently untouched it doesn't make a manageable scenario. If they shape it to scenario form it's a betrayal of history and character. Since genius is notoriously wayward and no audience is going to sit patiently through a plot that blows where it lists, the tendency is to sacrifice the facts and get down to a good working pattern with frustrations, disasters and triumphs coming in the right order, and no nonsense about it.

Something of the sort appears to have happened in the case of "A Song To Remember" which purports to set forth the life of Frederic Chopin. The screen writers have taken firm hold of the Chopin biography and have given it the practical shape and direction it so obviously lacked. This would have been legitimate, I think, if the film had at the same time recreated with imagination the life of Chopin's period. But it doesn't. Famous names are hopefully dragged in—Alfred de Musset, Dumas and Victor Hugo—and Liszt and Balzac are even presented in person, the latter a ferocious figure tucking-in greedily at his corner table in the restaurant where the great of the day forgathered. But "A Song to Remember" remains a costume piece, lit by the splendid unrealities of technicolor, and framed in a magnificence which suggests that Hollywood's budget, as usual, was burning a hole in its pocket.

There is however the Chopin music, brilliantly played and recorded, and following closely and with effective drama the pattern of the picture—stormy and militant during the political chapters, dreamy and romantic throughout the celebrated affair with George Sand. With commendable restraint the film omits the famous funeral march, though the producers must have been almost unbearably tempted to fit it into the prolonged death scene at the end. Cornel Wilde, a newcomer, plays the role of Chopin, but obviously doesn't play the piano, in spite of appearances.

The producers have been wonderfully generous with their music throughout the picture. In fact they have almost reversed the usual order here and given us a Chopin recital with a narrative background. And while Chopin students may be fetched-up short by some points in the narrative, they won't find anywhere Chopin music played with more brilliance and style.

As it turns out the love-story is the least fortunate part of the film. Madame Sand, it is generally admitted, was neither beautiful nor elegant. She was positive, intellectual and a fanatical feminist. At the same time she had some fascinating quality of wit or spirit which attracted to her most of the famous men of her period. For reasons of their own the producers of "A Song to Remember" selected Merle Oberon to represent George Sand, and then rigged her out in a wardrobe dazzling enough to make your head swim. Once Miss Oberon appears in a pair of pale green jodhpurs, as a concession to Madame Sand's trousered independence. And once she is shown behind a desk in a green velvet hostess gown with a scarlet quill pen, for contrast, and to indicate that she is a writer. But there is little in Miss Oberon's performance to suggest the feminist, the writer, or the intellectual seductress. What she does suggest, more frequently, is one of those young decoratively photographed Long Island matrons who endorse stem-ware in the better class magazines.

Confronted by a heroine with nothing to recommend her but her stormy intellect—a baffling quality to reveal on the screen—the writers apparently decided to give Madame Sand looks of the first order; and then, one confusion leading to another, to prove that she had nothing but her looks to recommend her. So she is revealed as a cold, nasty piece who whisked the unfortunate Chopin off to Majorca (where he caught his death of cold) and then and later set herself obdurately in the way of both his better nature and his natural genius. Altogether "A Song to Remember" is unreasonably hard on Madame Sand and harder still perhaps on Miss Oberon who could scarcely be expected with the material handed to her, to recreate single-handed the genius and extraordinary influence of a woman dead a century.

Apart from this there is a sound if rather tedious performance by Paul Muni as Chopin's old music-teacher. And then there is the Chopin music. What is good in "A Song to Remember" is a great deal better than average. And what is bad is probably no worse than in any biographical film.

Infinite Charm of The Ballet

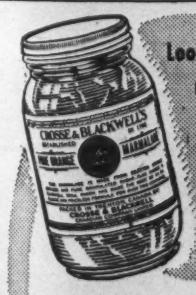
By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN THE last week of its local engagement the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo could have sold the house out twice over. A music lover looking over the crowded house one evening pointed out rather complainingly that if an opera company of similar prestige had come to the same theatre it would have been lucky to leave without a deficit at the end of a week.

This is undoubtedly true. An indifferent ballet group will always receive more enthusiastic attention than even a good opera; and a supert organization such as the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is certain of a triumph. Ballet is a far more complex form of entertainment than opera, since it must combine and synchronize a bewildering number of elements — music, movement, settings, costumes, mood, and an immensely technical choreography. Yet it is one of the few forms of highly cultivated entertainment whose appeal is both universal and instantaneous.

The dancing of Alexandra Danilova, particularly in her starring role in "Coppelia" was consummate ballet, an enchanting performance that went beyond the analysis of the most literate admirers of ballet and drew constant applause from the public that simply knew what it liked. The ballet itself had been given a grace and polish in every part that made it a constant delight to eye and ear. Whether or not you were susceptible to animated dolls, central European settings and costumes and the music of Delibes, the total effect in terms of fluid line and evocative pantomime was irresistible.

With its long history of development and experimentation the ballet is far from being a folk art. Yet apart from the cinema no form of art or entertainment appeals so widely to the popular imagination. It would be a fine thing of course if the community supported the opera as enthusiastically as it does the ballet. But the love of opera as a community enthusiasm is a matter of long tradition and careful cultivation. The ballet—particularly if it has the fresh and joyous brilliance of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo —is something that anyone can fall in love with on sight.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THE OTHER PAGE

Students Won a Moral Victory in Toronto Revolt of 1895

By EDWIN C. GUILLET

IT is just half a century since the University of Toronto was a scene of controversy, an occasion for the interchange of personalities, and a cockpit for every type of charge and insinuation. It was a time of change, and a too smug Victorianism was on the way out. The students of that time have become the men of prominence today, and no doubt those who still survive, softened by the force of age, look with varying degrees of pride and misgiving upon the fierce animosities of youth. But, as the revolt led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate discipline and related subjects at the University, the whole affair is a matter of historical record with this exception: that politics, which played a large part in the dispute (even if the students were unaware of it), was soft-pedalled — if not avoided — presumably because everyone was involved in it and no one was inclined to give way an inch.

Here is the set-up. The Chancellor of the University of Toronto was the Honorable Edward Blake, the Vice-Chancellor was William (later Sir William) Mulock, M.P. for North York, and the President James Loudon. These gentlemen were not a unit in their ambitions for the University. Blake and Mulock were lifelong politicians of divergent cliques in the Liberal party, the animosity between them resulting from such complicated affairs as University federation and the national leadership of the Liberal Party. Loudon, on the other hand, is said in some quarters to have tried to keep politics out of the University, though others were uncharitable enough to suggest that Grits were the limit of his antipathy. In any event it is known that the personal relations of these leaders in educational life varied from lukewarm toleration to cold hostility. It was apparent, too, that the President, who lectured as well, was trying to do too much. While he was an effective organizer of courses, his relations with the students were of too ubiquitous and officious a nature, and he was a curious combination of administrator, professor, policeman, spy, and janitor.

THE students of the day—with the exception of those still living — were considered by independent observers unused to the vagaries of college life to be no choice assemblage. Hector Charlesworth recalls aggressive exhibitionism and horseplay of various objectionable types, most of it very much against the forces of law and order, whether municipal or college. At times the student body saw fit to break up convocations which had no object beyond the harmless conferring of an honorary degree upon a visiting American. Goldwin Smith was inclined to blame it all upon 'the free High Schools', expressing his feelings on the issue by coupling "more democratic" with "less amenable to social rules" when he described with misgiving the rise of democracy. He and many another were somewhat depressed to see that "our political elections and campaigns" had bred in the students "a general habit of agitation, perhaps of intrigue, and a love of mass meetings and oratorical excitement".

According to popular opinion as voiced by most of the press, the University remained among the bulwarks of special privilege. There were continual attacks against it as a hot-bed of prejudice, as well as upon its political control. Appointments were made, it was alleged, not on the basis of qualifications but to dispense patronage and perpetuate family influence; while at the same time there was allegedly rigid control over student life to prevent the influx of liberal thought and modern trends.

EXAMPLES of these shortcomings seemed to come to a head in 1892-94. The Reverend George M. Wrong, son-in-law of the Chancellor, was appointed lecturer in history at $1,500 (the usual salary being $800), and then head of the department in succession to Sir Daniel Wilson. James Mavor, an economist without a university degree, was appointed to the Chair in Political Science. This department catered to a large group of budding lawyers, industrialists, and statesmen, among them W. L. M. ("Rexie") King (our present Prime Minister), Art Meighen (a political opponent then as later), and Tom (now Viscount) Greenwood.

The Political Science Club under Greenwood's presidency was an aggressive group. Among their speakers were selected Messrs. Jury and Thompson, prominent labor leaders. But the former was known to President Loudon as "a notorious Grit and agitator", and to Principal Burwash of Old Victoria (then strictly Methodist) as "a blatant atheist". There had been trouble when he had spoken seven or eight years earlier, so the University Council forbade his appearance; but the students were adamant that they would hear him, and they eventually did — at a huge downtown meeting.

The *Varsity*, the students' mouthpiece, stepped into the breach with vigor. James Tucker, of Owen Sound, was its editor, and it was one of nature's compensations that he made up for mildness and physical frailty by intensity of purpose and forceful expression on paper. No punches were pulled as he proceeded to attack the Government, the university, recent appointments, and certain professors of "indelicate" manners, "barbarous" speech, or "indolent" habits — charges that have a familiar ring. The President offered to accept an apology, and Tucker was relieved of his editorial position when none was forthcoming.

Joe Montgomery of Toronto succeeded him as editor and was almost equally critical, particularly with respect to the cancelled Political Science meeting. But when called before the President he apologized, the suppression of the *Varsity* being the alternative. But Tucker came back as editor and refused to publish the retraction, preferring to suffer expulsion.

Meanwhile Professor William Dale, a highly effective and popular teacher, had sent a vigorous if drastic letter in support of the students to the *Globe*, where the Wrong appointment was being aired. On recommendation of the President he was dismissed by the Mowat administration, and the same day, February 15th, the students held a mass meeting in Wardell's Hall, Spadina Avenue. King and Greenwood took the lead from the start and moved and seconded a boycott of all

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lectures until there should be an investigation of the difficulties. Both of them denounced tyranny with powerful effect, and King emphasized the pressing need for unity. Only five opposed the boycott.

THE Minister of Education promised an investigation if specific charges were laid, but the students, acting on legal advice and with an eye to possibilities in the May examinations refused to comply with the terms. But President Loudon asked and was granted a Royal Commission. The students had gone back to lectures after five days' absence, when it appeared that something would be done; though no action had been taken upon their request that Professor Dale's dismissal should be reconsidered.

The Royal Commission met in April and most of those in the limelight testified. Certain touchy points, mainly political and personal, were circumvented with that consummate agility for which judges and lawyers are famous, and though most of the details are available if you look far enough, much of the underlying politics was allowed to sleep undisturbed. But witnesses testified that the students seemed to have strong support behind the scenes, though they had no direct evidence on the point.

The Report, with its appendices, the latter containing much of interest that did not obtain the consideration of the Court, was shortly issued. It was generally assumed that the authorities would be whitewashed ("They hate us youth", says Shakespeare), but even the amenities could not still all criticism. The Commissioners recognized that there had been a continual state of turmoil at the University. It was found that the University Council (meaning President Loudon) had lacked tact in their dealings with the students — the President had once personally turned the hose on them! But nothing else, said the Court, could have been done with Dale and Tucker, who were irrevocably out. There should be less spying on the students, and they should have a greater measure of self-government.

The Chancellor had used no influence to obtain the appointment of his son-in-law, continued the report; while it was apparent to the Commissioners that Jury was refused — not because he was an agnostic! — but because certain technical requirements of the University Council were ignored by the students. While considering that the *Varsity* criticism went beyond the bounds of fair comment, the Commissioners said that the course of action of the Council would have been more consistent if, instead of taking it out on the editors, they had withdrawn the *Varsity's* privileges as a University publication. As for Professors Loudon, Mavor, and Van der Smissen, against whom specific charges were finally laid by an anonymous student, certain rules of judicial procedure were invoked to avoid the embarrassment of all concerned.

SPACE and other considerations forbid too detailed a treatment of the points at issue and their settlement. As far as sworn testimony is concerned, the judgment of the Royal Commission forms a reasonably satisfactory conclusion for the controversy. But much that goes on behind the scenes in universities and elsewhere cannot be proved in a court of law. There is, besides, the necessity of making a choice when it is one man's word against another's, and in such circumstances youth does not often stack up well against age; while self-evident inferences are frequently not susceptible of proof sufficient to satisfy a court of law.

For these reasons the open-minded will form their own judgment as to the merits of the controversy and the forces that lay behind it.

This much may be said with certainty. Insofar as the dispute was based on politics or intrigue, to that extent it was a fight between factions, not a battle of principles. But in most respects the student movement was progressive, the opposition to it reactionary, and to that extent it was very much in the public interest. It is never a good thing for public institutions to become too smug and placid, to assume to rise above all democratic control. If the Royal Commission did no more than attract attention to abuses — or even incipient abuses — it was well worth while. For while the nature of the student case effectually precluded anything in the nature of a victory, yet the continual friction that had led to the revolt prevented the whitewash from being laid on too thick. Truth comprises much more than can be proved in a court of law.

THE WOMEN

THE war was over: first of our tasks completed.
Our officer faced a group of the gaunt defeated:
Women wearied in waiting, trapped in a web of doubt,
Like dogs in a cage, strange within and without;
He turned, with a shrug and a sigh to two who were nearest:
An old and a young, at their meagre skirts the dearest
Thing that was left—a small defiant son;
Said: "What will you teach him now that the war is done?"

First spoke the old one, words in a mumbling spate:
"The food was bad: we are grown too tired to hate.
I would take him out to the deep pine woods for healing—
Sound and smell of the pines and his laughter pealing.
There would be life that women were used to guard,
Warmth in the sun:—Dear God, but our life was hard,
And our sons went one by one and never returned..."

But the younger, fierce as a wolf, forever wild,
Snatched with an angry gesture the staring child.
"There is only hate and terror and death," she said;
"And such as you, old woman, were better dead."
She struck the old one, her mother, and turned away.
There was nothing at all the officer could say

But: "This was a singing people!" They scarcely heard,
Those others, there was not the shape of a word
Among them, only a hollow murmuring
As under rocks moves a choked perpetual spring.
They knew the snare of words, both given and taken,
Had learned the safety of silence: they dared not waken:
Even their faces silent, expressionless.
There was no door for trust or gentleness:
This quiet man in khaki, the alien foe:
That was all they might understand. He could only go.

ELSIE FRY LAURENCE

• •

THE SINNER

IF God should walk in my garden, Some sunny Sabbath morn,
And find me spraying a rosebush, Or pruning an upstart thorn,
Would he sigh and point with his finger,
Standing stern and remote and austere,
Or smile a neighborly smile and say, "Things are doing so well this year!"?

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Cartel Problem Needs Study, Not Enmity

By R. M. COPER

The present anti-cartel "crusade" is purely emotional and neglects almost entirely the economic aspects of the problem.

Cartels are not suited for all kinds of production. In unsuitable industries they cannot be maintained; in suitable industries they cannot be suppressed.

Full employment involves a great expansion of cartelization. The present anti-cartel hysteria is to be deplored as the groundwork for full employment must be laid now.

An earlier article on this subject by Dr. Coper appeared in Saturday Night of March 31.

IT HAS become a habit with non-progressive people to call everyone a Communist who is economically and socially progressive. And many people who believe they are progressive indiscriminately call every businessman a monopolist. The word monopoly has of late been replaced by the word cartel. To use words which denote definite economic and political categories as abusive epithets is no substitute for reasoned argument.

The present debate of the cartel problem, which agitates many people in the countries of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union, must be given a proper perspective. Any discussion of this problem must distinguish between two aspects, the economic and the political. As it is, the political aspect has been turned into a purely emotional "crusade", while the political aspect has been almost entirely forgotten. It is of course true that certain cartels have wreaked considerable political damage in the international sphere before the outbreak of this war. But the same applies to certain governments, parliaments, statesmen, politicians, diplomats, and a multitude of other persons and institutions. The demand to do away with all of them would be no less logical than the oft-voiced demand to do away with cartels.

The present cartel debate is purely emotional because most people who take part in it know very little of the economic side of cartels, and because indeed nearly all that can, and must, be said against cartels does not refer to their economic activities. It refers almost exclusively to the political role they have played. Of course, if cartels served no other purpose than that of exercising an illegitimate political influence they ought to be done away with. But they exercise a number of economic functions which are indispensable at this stage of capitalistic development. We will now consider some of these economic functions of cartels.

There are cases on record of cartels which were formed to prevent competition in a commodity that could be produced easily. The consequence was that outsiders built factories to produce that commodity because they knew that the cartel would buy them out at any price before they started producing. The end was that such cartels broke down because they bought a large number of new factories to scrap them. The financial burden imposed by this procedure was in certain cases many times greater than the combined capitalization of all the cartel members.

This shows us two things. First, cartels are not suited for all kinds of production. In industries which by the nature of their product do not lend themselves to cartelization it is impossible to establish cartels. Vice versa, in industries which by the nature of their product lend themselves to cartelization it is impossible to prevent the formation of cartels (or outwardly different cartel substitutes).

Secondly, there is an interaction between cartelization and the misdirection of capital investment. It is obvious that in unsuitable industries cartelization produces a waste of capital. But what happens in such an industry if there is no other form

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

We Have to Win the Peace Too

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT IS already evident that peace—far from bringing us the brave new world of our early wartime imaginings—may be a rather grim time for Canadians, economically speaking. Dependent as we are on foreign markets for the disposal of much of our production (wheat, minerals, newsprint), we face markets physically disrupted and financially incapacitated by war, the considerable reduction of certain markets, notably Britain, on which we have leaned particularly heavily in the past, and new aggressive competition from nations which have, like Canada, greatly extended their productive capacities during the war.

Of course the war is not all loss. We have found marvellous new ways of doing things, new materials, new skills. But these gains will take time to reflect themselves in more and better production. Immediately, it seems certain that the task of navigating safely the stormy trade seas ahead is going to require the best seamanship we can show. It will take hard work, efficiency, and a good deal more of the spirit of unity and cooperation than has been evident lately.

One of many obstacles to the desired volume of production is the unhealthy relationship between labor and management so widespread on this continent. In the United States, in particular, labor is charged with deliberately lowering its efficiency in production to force wage concessions. The *Wall Street Journal*, discussing labor inefficiency, reports the president of a medium size auto parts firm as saying: "On Wednesday of last week we told union leaders in our Detroit plant (it lost money last year; the company's factories elsewhere operated profitably) that efficiency must improve substantially if the company is to afford employment of its approximately 1,000 workers." The next day union leaders said "no" to company demands, promised a walkout if they were enforced. Concluded the president: "We'll have a strike on our hands in a few days, but we might as well let it come now as to go along with 60 per cent efficiency." The European war may be won but we have still to win the peace; this attitude of labor is not confidence-inspiring.

The "Guaranteed Wage"

Another symptom is American labor's talk of a "guaranteed annual wage." This idea interests President Roosevelt and he has appointed an advisory board to study the matter and report. Labor contends that the economy has definitely changed from being one of scarcity to one of abundance and that the nation must learn how to manage the new economy. The C.I.O. talks of $4,000 as a minimum guaranteed wage. Guaranteed by whom? Is it to be the employer or the government? How can the employer, operating in a competitive market, "guarantee" anything, especially if he is to continue to be subject to the price and other controls of wartime? And what would a minimum annual wage of anything like $4,000 do to production costs and the price level?

Despite the success of wartime controls in holding price advances within bounds (particularly in Canada), the pressure on prices has increased considerably lately and the situation has become definitely more inflationary with public purchasing power far outrunning the supply of civilian goods. Evidences of inflation in process appear in the newspapers every day. *The Wall Street Journal* ran a story the other day on big-city businessmen caught in an upward spiral of commercial rents. Outstanding is the case of a New York hat manufacturer who moved into a building in 1936 at an annual rental of $7,500. In 1938, his rent went up to $9,600 and in 1941 it was raised to $10,000. By 1942 he was paying $12,000 and in 1943 $14,000. For 1944, the rent was boosted to $17,500 and when 1945 rolled around the manufacturer was presented with a lease for $27,000, plus an extra charge of $5000 for the year for the use of live steam.

Stresses and Strains

These situations are evidences of economic ill-health, of the existence of stresses and strains which have been permitted to develop and grow by the exigencies of war. They have been taken almost at random; unfortunately other signs of disruption are observable all around us, in the political and social spheres as well as in business. If we are not careful—consciously careful—these things may even destroy us. As we all know, there is bad feeling between French-speaking and English-speaking Canada, between the maritime provinces and Ontario, and between the prairie West and the East. There is a trend toward "pie-in-the-sky" socialism that is anything but confidence-inspiring in view of the urgent need for realism and efficiency in Canada's reorganization for peace. There is much too much "pressure group" government—organized pressure on government by groups of almost every kind, alike only in that they put their own interests ahead of the common good.

Though Britain has consumed her resources in this war much more completely than we have ours and faces extremely difficult trade and financial problems, she would seem to have a better prospect of winning through successfully, because of the greater unity of purpose of her people. All reports indicate that the British people are individually and collectively ready to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to win the peace, just as they did to win the war. Canada could do with some of that spirit now. We need it more than anything else.

British Fleet Carriers Aid U.S. Drive in Pacific

One after another, Hellcat fighters of the British Fleet Air Arm, operating off Okinawa, swept down the narrow take-off "alley" on the flight decks of British carriers to support American landings on this island which is only some 325 miles from Japan itself. Almost wing to wing, they swung in over the beaches and loosed bombs ahead of the attacking doughboys. These carriers were part of strong British task forces operating for the first time in conjunction with the U.S. Navy in the Pacific.

As the task force steamed toward its objective, intensive preparations for the attack were taking place aboard the carriers. Armorers (as above) checked and loaded hundreds of ammunition belts for the Hellcat fighters. Planes were brought up on deck by means of the lift shown below. Here the lift is rising and the flight-deck handling party wait until it is flush with the deck to push the plane into position. Aircraft wings are kept folded back until planes are ready for the take-off.

of organization to take the place of a cartel?

Any cartel signifies a certain amount of wasted capital. Any cartel is formed because there is excess capacity in the industry concerned. (International cartels are often formed before excess capacity develops. But we are not discussing international cartels here.) Now, if a cartel cannot be formed owing to the nature of an industry's product, the excess of capacity is bound to rise continuously because any marked improvement in the production technique of the commodity concerned will bring new competitors into the field. These new competitors are not hampered by the financial burden of obsolete equipment. In the case of a very marked improvement in the method of production they may completely nullify the value of the equipment of the existing firms by underselling. Whereas, if the existing firms adopted the new technique, the loss of capital would be smaller because they could utilize much of the equipment they have. The new firms would have to instal everything from scratch. Thus, there would ensue a capital outlay which is unnecessary from the national point of view.

On the other hand, the adoption of the new method by the old firms would not allow them to sell as cheaply (though more cheaply than before) as entirely new firms could sell. They would still have to pay interest, or amortization, on their entire old capital investment, much of which would be useless. It is impossible to give an exact answer as to which would be cheaper from the point of view of the national economy —a continuous supply of the commodity in question at the low prices of new producers coupled with the total loss of the old capital investment, or a supply at somewhat higher prices by the old producers who adopt the new method of production. But this is not all there is to this question.

The sudden total loss of the old equipment would produce a serious dislocation of the whole national economy, especially in the case of an industry with large investment and which employs a great number of workers and other people. In the past, some countries tried to overcome this dilemma by the introduction of compulsory cartels. In a case like the one we are discussing there is much to be said for this procedure.

The problem has an important bearing on the economic future of the capitalist countries. As things were in the past, it may be said that the erection of new factories provided employment, at least for a time, although it led many industries, and thus many national economies, and finally the world economy, into a cul-de-sac. But if we are to have permanent full, or near-full, employment in the future, such a misdirection of capital cannot be regarded as the least of four or five greater evils. Any misdirection of capital creates unemployment. I conclude therefore that the road to full employment involves a great expansion of cartelization, voluntary or compulsory. For this reason it is to be deplored that at a time when all countries are laying the groundwork for full employment, an anti-cartel hysteria is fomented among large masses of people who cannot have a grasp of the problem.

Such an attitude will seriously hamper the plans for saner economic conditions. Much damage can be done by unrealistic "ideas". The history of cartels proves this clearly. I will discuss some of the aspects of the interaction of facts and ideas in the cartel sphere, and the consequences of this interaction, in the next article.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Huge Iron Tonnages Indicated in Hollinger's Labrador Venture

By JOHN M. GRANT

SO far Labrador Mining and Exploration Company—controlled by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines—holding the sole and exclusive rights to conduct the examination, survey and development of an extensive area in Labrador, has discovered nine iron orebodies and three outcrops which are possible orebodies, and the huge tonnages indicated by diamond drilling point to the likelihood of Labrador becoming one of the most important mining areas of Newfoundland—Britain's oldest colony. More than unusual interest has attended the exploration of this promising mining empire along the Quebec-Labrador boundary because of the declining reserves of high grade iron ore in the Lake Superior district. Of the nine orebodies already located the greatest exposed length is that of 3,300 feet on the Ruth Lake No. 1, and this deposit could be two miles or more in length. The Sawyer Lake body which has had the most work is 2,200 feet long and open at both ends. The Ruth deposit has an apparent width of 100 feet and the Sawyer 150 feet.

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John R. Knox, general manager, in the annual report of Labrador Mining and Exploration, states that due to shortage of labor and operating time, it was not possible to determine the dimensions of the orebodies. The objective has been to locate iron ore at as many points as possible preparatory to conducting an extensive diamond drill program when conditions are more favorable to economic operation. These various occurrences have been chip-sampled giving uniformly high results. The prospecting season of 1944 was considerably shortened by the late break-up and the loss of an aeroplane at the beginning of the season. Freeze-up and break-up conditions will continue to be a handicap until the number of discoveries justifies the establishment of a central landing strip as a base for the distribution of drills and other equipment and eventually makes possible winter operations. Several occurrences of nickel-copper have been investigated but so far there has been nothing commercial. A subsidiary of Hollinger—Hollinger North Shore Exploration—has been exploring a large area in Quebec, immediately north of the Labrador concession, and it is reported the iron showings here are just as extensive and high grade.

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The agreement between Labrador Mining and Exploration and Newfoundland has been revised to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. The term of the new agreement has been extended from December 31, 1946 to December 31, 1953 and mining leases are now renewable for an additional 30 years making a total of 90 years. The previous agreement required that 15% of the area be released annually after 1939 and approximately 3,000 square miles were relinquished by the former management but the new agreement provides that no additional areas need be abandoned until December 31, 1952. The new royalty clause provides for the payment of 5% of the net profit to the Government of Newfoundland instead of a flat rate on production.

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Declines in output, earnings and ore reserves were reported by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in 1944 as a result of the curtailed milling rate and the necessity due to the increased shortage of labor of continuing the policy of confining development mainly to the more accessible and produc-

(Continued on Page 43)

tive areas. A substantial increase however, was shown in the working capital. Net earnings of 47.6 cents per share compared with 67.94 cents in

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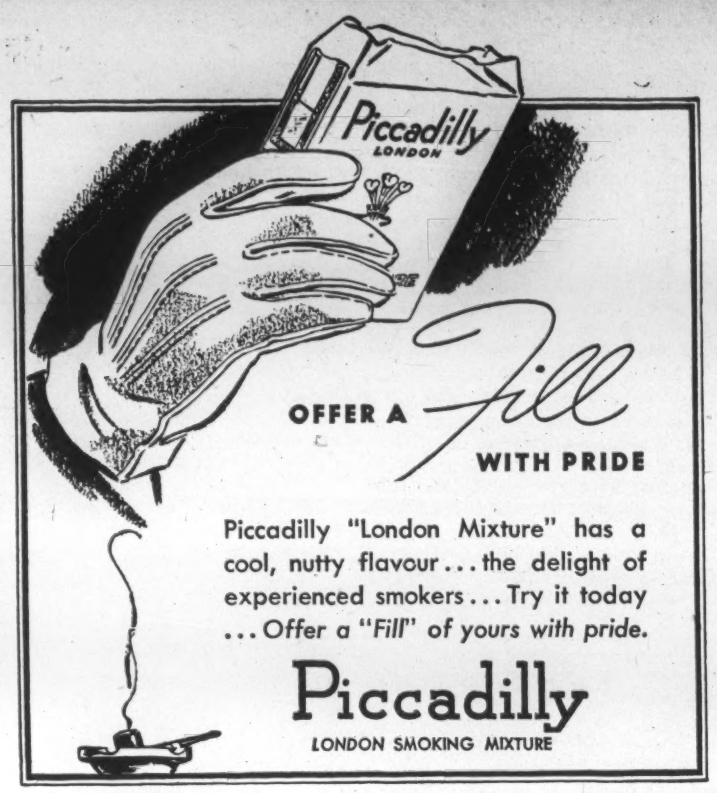

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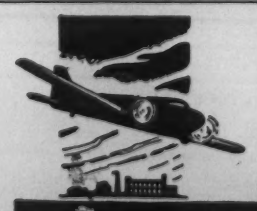

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

T. M. A., Edmonton, Alta.—Until STEEP ROCK IRON MINES has been in production for some time it will be difficult to secure anything definite as to the earning possibilities, hence it is impossible to suggest at what price the shares should be purchased. I believe however, the stock has interesting speculative possibilities over the long-term. As you are undoubtedly aware, millions of tons of exceptionally good grade ore have been indicated and the ultimate tonnage is likely to be tremendous. A high grade iron ore of good quality is necessary for open hearth furnaces and this can be supplied by Steep Rock, in other words officials anticipate a demand for ore of the grade they can supply regardless of the condition of the postwar civilian market. Just when dividends may be expected is hard to state but it has been estimated that if the company desired to apply the whole of the earnings to the retirement of the funded obligation these could be wiped off with the proceeds of some three years' production.

L. D. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.—Yes, COLONIAL STEAMSHIPS LTD. continues to make progress. The directors have declared a dividend of $4 a share or $1 more than was declared at this time a year ago. An initial dividend of $2 a share was paid in 1942 followed by distribution of $2.50 in 1943 and $3 in 1944. The $4 dividend was well covered by earnings for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1944, with net retained profits of $207,096 equal to $6.90 per share on 30,000 shares outstanding. In addition to retained net there was earned as the "refundable" part of the tax $148,000 or $4.93 per share to bring the year's total net to $11.83 per share. For 1943, retained net was $173,297, equal to $5.75 per share, while the refundable portion of the tax of $172,000 was equal to an additional $5.73 a share, or a total of $11.48 a share.

H. G. C., Brooks, Alta.—Six groups of claims, three of them comprising 35 claims in the Red Lake area and three totalling 27 claims in the Yellowknife, are held by CANUCK EXPLORERS LTD. Geological conditions are reported as favorable on all the properties and plans have been laid for an active exploration program. So far the company has been managed and financed by prospectors and at present funds are being raised to acquire diamond drills and carry out the proposed investigation of the different groups. In addition shareholdings are held in some seven gold prospects. Canuck Explorers is capitalized at 1,500,000 shares of which 575,278 are outstanding. You will realize that little can be said regarding the possibilities of these holdings until they have been explored.

S. J. B., Moncton, N.B.—Higher costs of manufacturing, including a substantial increase in cost of pulpwood, were responsible for a reduction in operating profits of ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS CO., LTD.,

Harding Carpets Limited

DIRECTORS of Harding Carpets Limited have already made plans for the postwar, which include fairly extensive plant expansion and improvements necessary to take full advantage of the opportunities offered in the industry. It has been stated officially that directors are of the opinion that the program is sound and constructive and recently stockholders were given the right to subscribe for additional shares to provide funds for carrying out the program. At present the demand for the company's rugs and carpets, according to J. S. Dickson, president, continues in excess of current production, but the shortage of materials and man-power does not indicate there can be any substantial increase for the time being. The worsted spinning mills of the subsidiary are substantially engaged on war contracts, and orders on hand indicate this production will be continued for some time. The company's business is essentially a peacetime industry, and under more normal operating conditions and with the cessation of hostilities prospects will be brighter.

Financial statement for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1944, was consolidated for the first time to include the accounts of the subsidiary. The Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, and showed net profit of $80,838, equal to 45c per share. Net profit for the previous year on a non-consolidated basis of $49,653 was equal to 23c a share. Consolidated surplus at October 31, 1944, of $558,277 compared with non-consolidated surplus of Harding Carpets of $196,219 at October 31, 1939.

Net working capital at October 31, 1944, amounted to $1,330,137 against $471,516 for Harding Carpets only at October 31, 1939. Current assets of $1,890,870 included Dominion of Canada bonds of $230,000. At the same date current liabilities totalled $560,733.

The company has no funded debt or preferred stock issue outstanding with the issued capital at October 31, 1944, consisting of 180,636 common shares of no par value. Shareholders of record March 15, 1945, were given the right to subscribe for one new share for each five held for $5 per share, and employees are also to be permitted to purchase shares at the same price. This would involve issuing of 36,200 shares to stockholders and about 13,800 shares to employees, or an increase in the issued capital of 50,000 shares.

Dividends are currently being paid half-yearly at the annual rate of 20c per share. An initial dividend of 5c per share was paid on the present stock in August 1936, and in January 1937 the present semi-annual dividend rate of 10c per share were paid in January and July 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Harding Carpets Limited was incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1927. The company operates a modern plant at Brantford with an annual capacity of approximately 600,000 yards. The Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harding Carpets. This subsidiary is the oldest established carpet business in Canada and operates the second largest worsted spinning plant in the Dominion.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	6¼	4¾	$0.45	15.0	10.6	$0.20
1943	4¾	3	0.23	20.6	12.6	0.20
1942	3½	2¼	0.52-a	6.7	4.3	0.30
1941	3¾	2½	0.54	7.2	4.6	0.30
1940	4⅜	2¾	0.32	13.7	8.6	0.30
1939	4½	2½	0.61	7.2	4.1	0.20
Average 1939-1944				10.3	6.6	
Approximate current average				14.4		
Approximate current yield				3.1%		

Note—Earnings per share for 1944 consolidated to include The Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited, non-consolidated for previous years.
a—Includes 2c per share refundable tax.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended October 31	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 80,838-x	$ 49,653	$ 90,464-y	$ 94,099	$ 56,345	$ 104,667
Surplus	558,277	374,052	315,743	254,988	199,615	196,219
Current Assets	1,890,870	484,936	695,075	783,756	641,724	527,880
Current Liabilities	560,733	398,604	343,571	545,201	154,998	56,364
Net Working Capital	1,330,137	86,332	351,504	238,555	486,726	471,516

x—Figures for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1944, consolidated to include The Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills, Limited. Other years non-consolidated.
y—Includes $3,600 refundable tax.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 233

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 20th March 1945

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the Company's issued Ordinary Shares of no par value, payable on the 1st June, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th April, 1945. Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will be subject to deduction of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In the case of share warrants to bearer the above dividend is represented by Coupon No. 75, and the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that in order to claim their dividends, holders of share warrants must forward their coupons through their respective bankers to the Company at its office, 25 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, or to the English Agents of the Company, Canadian & General Finance Company, Limited, 99, The Drive, Hove, Sussex, England, at the same time complying with whichever of the following requirements is applicable:

1. In cases where the coupons are in the United Kingdom and were imported into the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February, 1945, or since their issue in the United Kingdom have remained there, such coupons must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect signed by an official of or a signatory for any bank or banking house in the United Kingdom or a member or member firm of the London Stock Exchange and must be signed by or on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented.

2. In cases where the coupons were not in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st February, 1945, and are being presented on behalf of persons other than residents in enemy or proscribed territory (which under the Canadian Regulations still include inter alia residents of Belgium, France and the Netherlands) such coupons must be accompanied by Canadian Custodian Form G (copies of which can be obtained from any bank in Canada and from the English Agents of the Company above referred to) and the Canadian Custodian's consent must be obtained.

On compliance with whichever of the above requirements is applicable, a cheque in Canadian currency will be forwarded as speedily as circumstances permit to the presenting bank on behalf of the person for whose account the coupons are being presented for payment, against cancellation thereof, subject to the deduction, where applicable, of the Canadian Non-resident Income Tax.

In all cases other than the above the Canadian Custodian has instructed the Company that payment meantime must be withheld.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, the 3rd day of April, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. CROMAR,
Secretary.

Note: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

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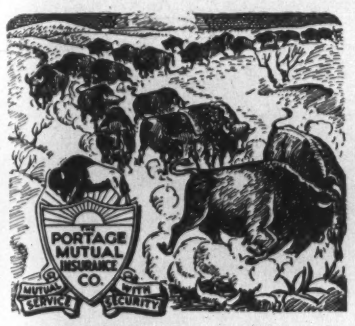

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THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Limited will be held at the office of the Company, 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-five, at the hour of 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, appointing auditors, and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Valleyfield, April 5th, 1945.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Demands Caution!

BY HARUSPEX

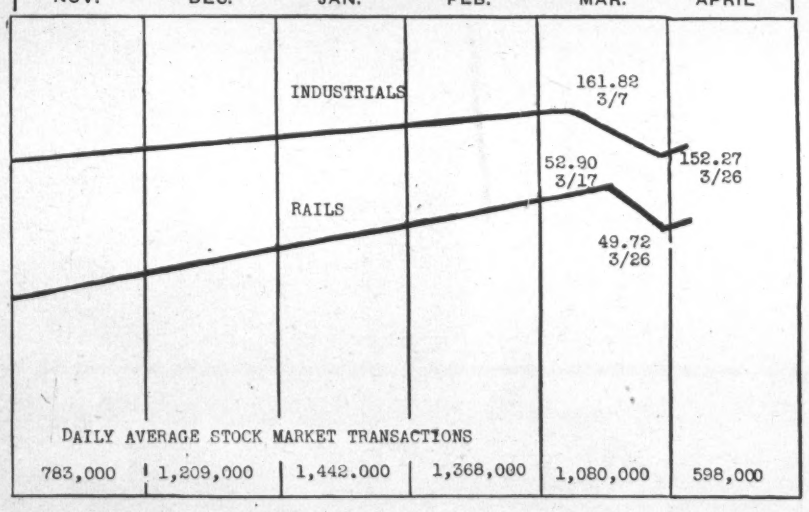
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, on the New York market, from which the Canadian markets take their cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

In terms of the price movement, as reflected by the minor, or week-to-week swings of the Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages, the stock market has worked into an interesting position between upper limits of early March and lower limits of late March. The upside breaking of these limits would reconfirm the intermediate swing beginning in September 1944 as still under way. Such upside penetrations would be disclosed by joint closes at or above 162.33 in the industrial average, 53.91 in the rail average. On the other hand, downside penetrations of the late September low points would be effected by closes in both averages at or below 151.26 and 48.71, respectively, and would indicate the intermediate upswing from September 1944 as having ended in March 1945. An intermediate downswing would be signalled as under way. Normal technical support points for such downswing would be 150/149 on the industrials, 45/44 on the rails. The proximity of the industrials, on their late September decline, to the above technical limts, however, would suggest, **in the event of a downward signal,** a somewhat more than normal technical decline for them.

Having in mind the substantial extent and duration of the primary swing from April 1942, the possibility cannot be overlooked that the recent March highs represent peak points from which a decline of fairly extensive proportions is to be witnessed. If such is the case, the minor and intermediate price swings, as they unfold over the weeks ahead, will disclose this reverse movement. In the interim, the primary direction is still to be classed as upward. In other words, so far as the market is concerned, to date, the decline which has been under way since early March has not been out of line with the technical expectations discussed some weeks back. We thus allow for the possibility of one further move into new high ground should war's ending temporarily buoy sentiment. We continue of the opinion, however, that the primary move has gone far enough to demand a cautious policy, with any further eventual advance into new high, should it ensue, the occasion for additional selling.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



from $1,410,155 in 1943 to $1,140,180 in 1944. Premium on United States funds last year was $601,346. After depreciation, depletion and income taxes, net profits available for dividends were $430,571 against $506,432, equivalent to $3.31 on the 6% preferred against $3.89 in 1943. Dividend payments in 1944 were $3 and in 1943, $3.75 per share.

P. M. H., Dundas, Ont.—Progressive improvement in operating profits of FEDERAL FOUNDRIES & STEEL CO. in the latter part of 1944 has continued into the current year. In the last six periods of 1944 the company's operating profit amounted to $77,864 against a loss $7,183, for the first seven periods, and in the first two periods of 1945 the operating profit amounted to $39,430 against a loss of $8,616 for the corresponding periods of the previous year. Operating profit for the first 1945 period amounted to $15,643 and for the second period to $23,787. The improvement in the company's operating results coincides with the influx of new capital, the company having sold a block of treasury shares in 1944.

T. N. C., Haileybury, Ont.—The 800 Class "A" shares of ENGLISH ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CANADA purchased and cancelled in 1944 was the first reduction made in this class of shares outstanding since 1939 in which year 1,054 shares were purchased for redemption. At Dec. 31, 1944, there were outstanding 41,796 shares out of an original issue of 50,000 shares. The Class "A" stock is entitled to a non-cumulative preferential dividend of $3 per share and participates in dividends on the "B" stock to a maximum of $1 a share in any year. Dividends are currently being paid on the Class "A" shares at the annual rate of $1.

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which has been appointed to enquire into and report upon the system of education in Ontario will hold its first sessions in the Senate Chamber of the University of Toronto at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. on April 11, and on April 12, 1945, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Hope.

Such briefs as are submitted on or before April 10, 1945, will be given preliminary consideration at the first sessions. Briefs submitted after April 10, 1945, will be considered at subsequent sessions of the Commission.

The sessions are open to the public.

All organizations interested in any of the problems related to public education are invited to submit briefs to

R. W. B. Jackson, Secretary,
Royal Commission on Education,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Problem of Preventing Heavier Loss from Set Fires After War is Over

By GEORGE GILBERT

A steady decline in the occurrence of arson has been experienced in Canada and the United States since the war started, and there is no reason to expect a reversal of the downward trend as long as hostilities last, though the situation may change with the coming of peace.

While the efficient work of fire marshals, police officials and insurance loss investigators has had much to do with the decrease in incendiarism, there is no doubt that present favorable economic conditions due to war prosperity have been an important contributing factor.

DURING this war so far there has been a steady yearly decrease in the number of fires of suspicious origin. Enemy-directed sabotage fires or those suspected to be of enemy origin have been negligible, while the high level of employment and wages has decreased the number of fires set for the purpose of defrauding the insurance companies.

In view of the likelihood of an early termination of the war, it is not too soon to prepare for the conditions which will be brought about by a cessation of hostilities and the changeover from war production to normal business, when it may be necessary to cope with an increasing tendency towards the setting of fires for profit.

In ordinary times, according to the records, the most frequently encountered kind of fire set with the object of collecting insurance is the burning of unsaleable or useless property or property hard to sell or which has become of little use for one reason or another. This applies to fires started by owners of old buildings, out-of-date fixtures, worn-out machinery, and stocks which are out of style or out of season. When property has become obsolescent or when deterioration has set in, there is a reduced market for it or perhaps no market at all, the owner may then succumb to the temptation to try to sell it to the insurance company by way of a claim.

Arson Easy to Commit

One of the difficulties which confront investigators of suspicious fires is that it is easier to get away with arson than almost any other crime on the statute books. The perpetrator may be miles from the scene of the crime before the delayed ignition device starts the blaze. It has been stated by one expert investigator that there are more possible methods of starting an incendiary fire than there are ways of committing any other crime. While many of them are ingenious, others are comparatively simple.

Among the cases reported by the committee on arson and incendiarism of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was that of the operator of a restaurant in Connecticut on the old Boston Post Road. He had recently been examined for military service and classified as 1-A. He tried unsuccessfully to sell his lease. Ten days later a passing motorist noticed flames shooting from the restaurant and notified the State police whose barracks were about five hundred yards away. Investigation disclosed that there were seven separate and distinct fires going in the building, the entire interior of which was saturated with kerosene oil.

It was also brought out that when the fire chief arrived upon the scene, the restaurant operator and his chef were standing in the rear of the building fully dressed. Both claimed that they were asleep on the second floor when awakened by smoke and had fled from the building, having had nothing to do with the fire. But two suitcases neatly packed with their belongings were found in the tall grass behind the building, and the soles of the shoes worn by the operator had a strong odor of kerosene.

Contents Missing

Nothing was found in the restaurant by the investigators in the nature of stock and fixtures except two tables and forty-eight chairs. The liquor license and two framed souvenir bills were found in one of the suitcases. The operator had his insurance policy in his pocket. He stated that if any stock or fixtures were missing, they must have been stolen while he slept.

Later the investigators learned that a moving van had been at the premises early on the day before the fire. This led to the location in an otherwise unused apartment on the upper east side of New York City of a large stock of groceries, canned goods, liquor, kitchen utensils and equipment. The chef was identified as the man who had rented the apartment. A couple of months later, the restaurant operator and the chef pleaded guilty and were sentenced to prison for not less than three nor more than six years, and not less than two nor more than five years, respectively.

Another case reported was that of a fire in a drug store in a small town in Maine. Insurance of $3,500 was carried on stock and $2,400 on fixtures, and the loss was agreed upon as $2,765 on stock and $1,773 on fixtures. An investigation was undertaken because it was alleged that the insurance had been taken out only the day before the fire. The insurance agent who had placed the insurance made a confession that by arrangement with the drug store owner the binder had been written after the fire occurred and with the knowledge that it had occurred.

On the charge of attempting to defraud an insurance company, the owner of the drug store was arrested and placed on trial. After the State had rested its case he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine and costs. He executed a release waiving any claim under the insurance policies. The charges against the insurance agent were dismissed after he had testified for the State, though his agent's license was cancelled by the State Insurance Commissioner.

Wide Range of Set Fires

Fires set for the purpose of collecting insurance, as noted by one authority, range all the way from the small closet fire, intended to destroy a few old garments and produce an insurance payment of $100 or less, to the fires which destroy large buildings, stores, warehouses, factories, lumber yards or other property. In all these fires, it is claimed, there are only a few methods which can be followed by incendiaries in their efforts to obtain money from the insurance companies.

Besides the one most frequently encountered—that of the burning of unsaleable or useless property or property hard to sell or of little use—there is the burning of saleable or useful property ordinarily saleable but which cannot at the time be promptly converted into money or used as collateral to relieve financial pressure; and there is the burning of property of a relatively small value to be followed by the presentation of a claim for a large amount supported by cooked books and spurious records.

Fires in mercantile property evidently offer the most attractive field for incendiary activities of this kind, as books and records play a more important part in such cases than in most others and can be made by skilful falsification to show values that never did exist or had been greatly reduced before the fire took place. Sometimes, however, instead of run-

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When "Slight Errors" Cost Thousands!

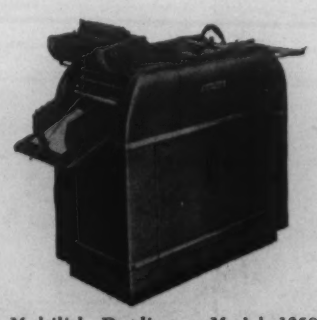
A LEADING rubber company was using a large sheet for its tire factory orders. It carried complete data, production instructions, formulae for batch mixing, etc. Numerous copies of the order were required.

Illegibility of words and figures in some of the copies caused mistakes—a 3 would be mistaken for a 5—a 6 for an 8—batch mixes were spoiled—materials lost—time wasted. Investigation disclosed that misreading of figures due to faint impression, blurred reproduction or misalignment was costing thousands of dollars a year.

New Duplicating Methods Stopped Losses

The company installed a Multilith duplicator using a Systemat as the reproducing master sheet for the large factory order form. The Systemat comes to them with the form itself already on it in reproducing ink. The production specifications are typed or written in directly on the Systemat. Both are reproduced in a single run in any desired number of copies. Each copy is in perfect alignment, each accurate and clear—the last copy as legible as the first. Errors have been eliminated, losses stopped.

Multilith Systemat duplicating is a recent development, new to many Canadian businesses. It opens up scores of ways to revolutionize paper work systems, to lighten monotonous, painstaking repetitive work and to save time and money. Find out what it can do for your company.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ning the risk of having the forgeries discovered, the books are kept honestly enough, but just before the fire the stock is almost entirely moved out. Then again there are cases in which the fire is accidental but in which the insured seizes the opportunity to make a claim far in excess of the amount to which he is entitled.

According to one well-known authority, the usual methods employed in making dishonest claims fall into three categories: 1. an overstatement of loss; 2. a statement of ownership that is not true; 3. a concealment of facts which, if known, would reduce or defeat the claim. As payment of such claims increases the cost of insurance, efforts to prevent depletion of insurance funds in this way are distinctly in the public interest.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain the names and Canadian head office addresses of Canadian, American and British companies writing aircraft insurance in this country. Can you tell me the amount of this class of insurance that is being written in Canada?

—F.D.L. Windsor, Ont.

In 1943, the latest year for which Government figures are available, there were 2 Canadian, 4 British and 20 American companies transacting this class of insurance in Canada. Their total net premiums amounted to $318,092, compared with $471,753 in 1942. The net losses incurred in 1943 were $226,426, a loss ratio of 71.18 per cent, as compared with net losses of $154,164 and a loss ratio of 32.68 per cent in 1942. The reserve for unsettled claims at the end of 1943 was $292,966, as compared with $158,976 at the end of 1942. Canadian companies transacting this class of insurance: British America Assurance Co., Toronto; Western Assurance Co., Toronto. British companies: British Aviation Insurance Co., Ltd., Montreal; London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd., Toronto; Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Montreal; Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd., Montreal. American companies: Aetna Ins. Co., Toronto; Automobile Ins. Co., Montreal; Continental Ins. Co., Montreal; Fidelity and Casualty Co., Montreal; Great American Indemnity Co., Montreal; Great American Ins. Co., Montreal; Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., Toronto; Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Toronto; Ins. Co of North America, Toronto; Maryland Casualty Co., Montreal; National Union Fire Ins. Co., Toronto; North River Ins. Co., Toronto; Phoenix Ins. Co., Montreal; Providence Washington Ins. Co., Montreal; St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Winnipeg; Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Montreal; Travelers Fire Ins. Co., Montreal; Travelers Indemnity Co., Montreal; United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Toronto; United States Fire Ins. Co., Toronto.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

the preceding 12 months. Net working capital climbed to $5,225,440 from $5,033,622. These totals did not include the net assets of International Bond & Share Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary, which were $4,995,836 at the end of 1944 as against $4,745,063 a year previously. Ore reserves of the Hollinger and Ross mines totalled 7,507,976 tons as compared with 7,735,904 at the end of 1943.

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More copper and zinc was produced in 1944 by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company than in any year except 1943 despite the fact that shortage of labor continued to hamper operations. Output of gold, silver and cadmium, however, was lower than for several years. Net profits were $2.21 per share as compared with $2.73 in the previous year. Net working capital position was increased to $20,366,678 from $18,272,031. No estimate of ore reserves is given in the current annual report. President R. H. Channing reports that while mine development and exploration work were curtailed the results of such limited work as could be carried out were satisfactory. The zinc contract with the British Ministry of Supply continues in effect and for the present the United States government is purchasing the exportable surplus of the company's copper production. Four properties under option are to be diamond drilled this year.

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With milling suspended Hard Rock Gold Mines is carrying out development work at an estimated average cost of $30,000 per month. Whether the development work will be continued this year after June will depend on general conditions and the results of the program now in progress. Once sufficient labor becomes available to enable a reasonable profit to be made milling operations will be resumed. Broken ore reserves were seriously cut into last year due to the labor shortage. Sulphide ore reserves of 205,000 tons in the north vein at the close of 1944 compared with 290,000 at the end of the previous year. A net loss of $58,866 was shown last year as against a net profit of $8,167 in the previous 12 months. Net working capital of $627,616 compared with $491,317.

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Net earnings of Waite-Amulet Mines in 1944 declined to 86½ cents per share from $1.23 in the preceding year as a consequence of the manpower situation. Sixty cents a share of the year's profits came in dividends from Amulet Dufault Mines, as compared with 90 cents in 1943. Net working capital increased to $6,086,905 from $5,712,921. Ore reserves of the Waite and Amulet Dufault Mines totalled 2,986,555 tons at the close of the year while at the end of 1943 they were 3,470,347 tons. Contracts have been arranged for the sale of 4,250 tons of zinc concentrate per month to the end of 1945 and no difficulty is anticipated in selling any production in excess of this tonnage. During 1944 a total of 48,925 tons of pyrite concentrate was shipped from the plant put into operation early in the year.

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Company Reports

Canadian Pacific

PEAK traffic earnings for all time, shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year 1944 were subject to a wide expansion in working expenses during the year — largely arising from increase in payrolls as a result of upward revision in wage rates allowed by N.W.L.B. As a result, a healthy gain in gross for the year over 1943 was more than offset, and net earnings, after all deductions and addition of other income, were down at equivalent of $2.21 a share as compared with $2.83 earned for the preceding year and $2.63 a share for 1942.

Gross earnings for 1944, at $318,871,034 compare with $297,107,791 the previous year, an increase of $21,763,243. Working expenses were higher by $27,815,146 at $275,711,370 against $247,896,224 and net earnings were $43,159,664 as compared with $49,211,567. Other income was $12,371,315 against $16,270,751.

Income available for fixed charges was $55,530,979 compared with $65,482,318 and fixed charges were $20,831,149 compared with $21,795,836. Net earnings available for dividends on preferred stock amounted to $34,699,830 and compared with 1943 figure of $42,982,718. Balance transferred to profit and loss account after dividends was $22,957,048 compared with $37,939,936.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Rise in B.C. Farm Values Recalls Boom Days of Late Twenties

By P. W. LUCE

FRASER VALLEY farms have appreciated greatly in selling price during the past two years. There are more prospective purchasers than at any time since the boom days of a quarter century ago, when many large holdings were subdivided into five acre lots and sold for as high as $500 for cleared land, and up to $300 for uncleared.

Much of this land was later abandoned and reverted to the original owners. Many buyers knew nothing of farming when they started, and little more when they quit rather than meet final payments.

It is different today. The newcomers are practical farmers, though their experience has been acquired on the prairies where conditions are radically different. In some cases they are paying as much as $500 an acre for improved farms, and they are paying cash. One optimist is said to have acquired 80 acres of bush land in an advantageous location for $500 an acre, and to be paying another $500 an acre for clearing.

Owners of bulldozers charge $10 to $15 an hour for the operator and the use of the machine. A caterpillar will bring in as much as $50 a day rental.

Practical farmers say $300 an acre for improved lands and buildings is the outside limit on which a man may expect satisfactory returns on his investment, unless he is a specialist in some highly profitable field, and there are not many of these.

One of the most remunerative land industries is the growing of seed. This brings in around $2,000,000 a year, and is rapidly growing.

The B. C. Seed Growers' Co-Operative Association has 400 members, and there are nearly 100 other farmers who sell their produce independently. Seeds are shipped to all parts of Canada, to Britain, and to the United States. Over 100,000 pounds have been sent to Russia, and 280,000 pounds of flaxseed has gone to Peru.

A shortage of driers and other mechanical equipment handicaps the growers, especially those who go in for onion and turnip seed. There is little hope of this situation being rectified for some time.

The acute labor shortage on the farms has been alleviated by the release of 2300 agricultural workers who had been employed in shipyards and heavy industries on the coast. Sawmills and logging camps were hard hit by the National Selective Service orders. Two hundred harvesters brought out from Eastern Canada last fall have been granted a permit to stay on their present jobs until April 30, but B.C. men had to be back on the land by March 31.

ROBERT M. McINTYRE

whose appointment as Advertising Manager of General Motors Products of Canada, Limited, has been announced by E. J. Umphrey, Director of Sales. Mr. McIntyre, who first joined General Motors at Oshawa in 1924, returned recently from overseas after more than six years with General Motors India, Limited. During the present war he served as Deputy Director of Vehicles to the Government of India.

Additions to University

Five million dollars is to be spent in the next three years in new buildings at the University of British Columbia. A wing to the Library will cost $600,000, a Science laboratory, a biological building, and lecture rooms accommodation, will cost $500,000 each. Other buildings include quarters for engineering laboratories, home economics, agriculture, gymnasium, power plant, and faculties.

A proposal to set up faculties of law and medicine has been deferred until such time as buildings are available, probably in 1948.

Successful New Treatment

Clubfoot, a distressing and disfiguring handicap, has been successfully treated at the Crippled Children's Hospital, Vancouver. Of 84 cases, 77 have been complete cures, and the remainder have shown marked improvement.

The method was developed by a British physician, Dr. Dennis Brown. It does not necessitate the use of plaster casts, or of surgery, but the patient has a much better chance of recovering if of tender years. Ordinary shoes are attached to each other by a bar under the instep, and the bones thus drawn into proper shape. Exercise of the leg muscles is an important factor in the treatment.

Bombing, Fishing Don't Mix

Canned herring is strictly a "war baby", in the opinion of men who have given the matter considerable study. The B. C. fish is not as good as the Maritime herring, and decidedly inferior to the European variety. Nothing can be done to overcome this basic handicap, and there will be no demand once peace conditions are restored.

The British Ministry of Food has been taking practically all the B. C. pack. The Englishman didn't take kindly to it, even in days of food restrictions. Most of the stock was diverted to the armed forces, or held for distribution to starving Europe by UNRRA.

Next year the lowly herring will once more be converted into oil and meal for poultry and livestock. Herring has a high protein content, and the meal is considered a good stimulant in egg production.

The end of the war will be welcomed by the fishermen. Some of their fishing grounds have been taken over by the R.C.A.F. as bombing and gunnery practice ranges. There are twenty prohibited areas around Vancouver Island, but the shells and bombs do not always stay within these limits. High explosive bombing is carried on 50 to 75 miles out at sea, and fishermen give these places a very wide berth. On the three firing ranges in the Gulf of Georgia over 2,500,000 rounds of ammunition are fired every month.

Rating for Guides

Guides in British Columbia are now graded according to experience and ability.

Official standards laid down in the Game Act indicate that it takes three years to train a first-class hunting and fishing guide, and he must have the necessary equipment to outfit a party before he is granted a certificate. A "Grade A" license costs $10, and entitles the holder to guide not more than two persons at one time on a big-game hunting expedition.

This means that when three or four American nabobs go out in search of moose or grizzly the Grade A guide must have as assistant a Grade B guide, who has paid $5 for his license. The Grade B man is entitled to guide a two-man party in a restricted area where extensive equipment is not required.

An apprentice guide, Grade C, may take out a $3 license entitling him to take out trout fishermen and bird hunters, but he must not show them the spoor of big game.

All guides are presumed to be good cooks and to be able to advance plausible reasons why the day's bag is far below expectations.

Vancouver Old-Timer

Francois Plante, the first white child to be born on the shores of Burrard Inlet, has been officially registered, seventy-seven years late. His parents were the first Europeans to be married in the territory that is now Greater Vancouver.

Francois was one of the first hack drivers in this city. He had the distinction of holding the reins when Lord Stanley drove around the government reserve that he dedicated as "Stanley Park" in October, 1889, a choice of name that reflected the governor-general's vanity more than anything else. On August 25, 1943, Plante again drove the regal coach in a re-enactment of the dedication ceremonies.

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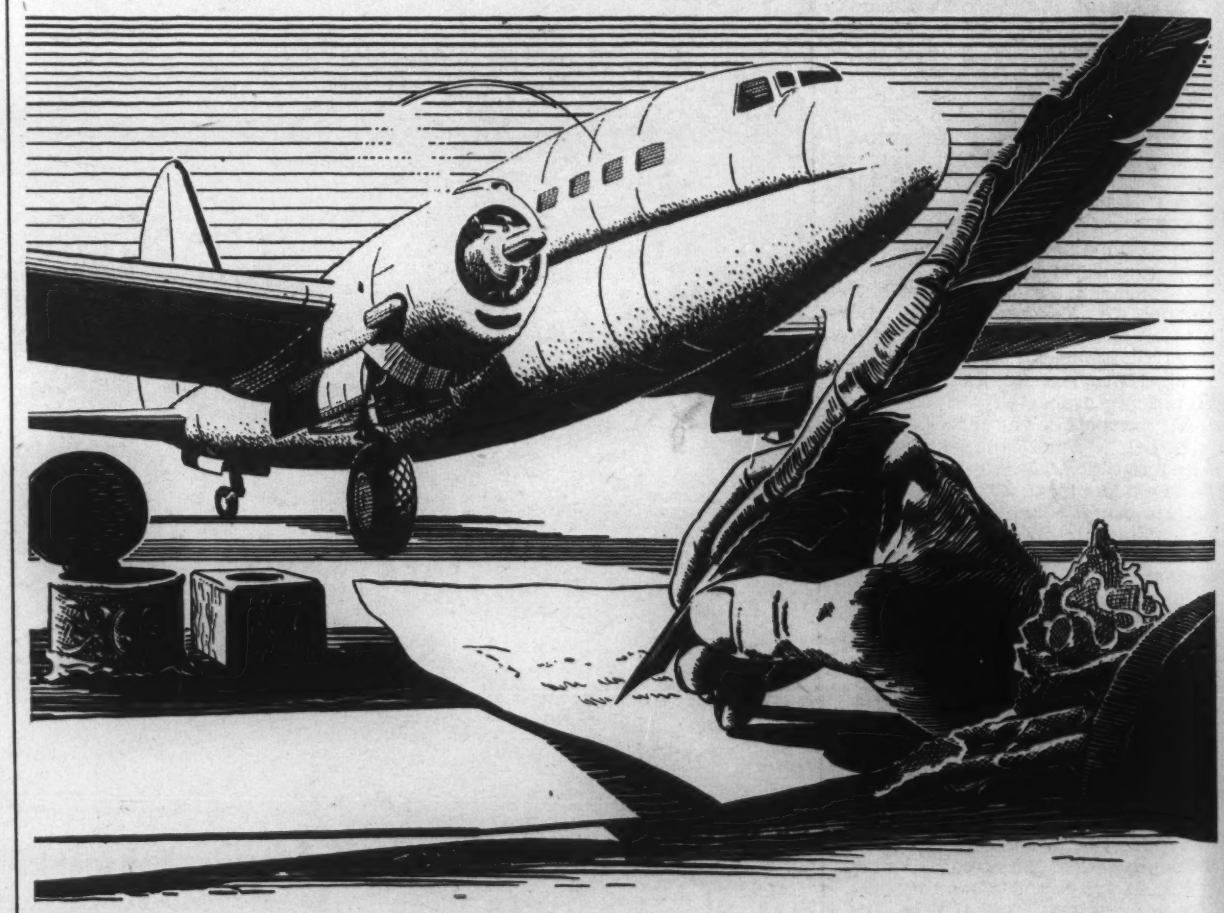


"Despatch is the Soul of Business"

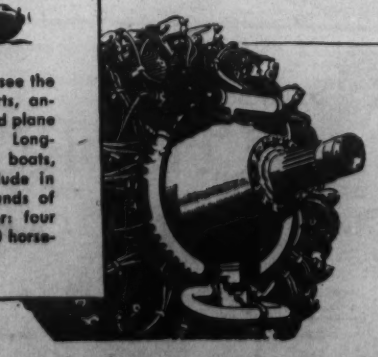
So Lord Chesterfield wrote, two centuries before air mail added real dispatch to business communications. Air mail offers nation-wide delivery overnight, reaches other continents in just a few more hours. It cuts waiting time for answers. It speeds sales orders, contracts, all other forms of business or personal mail.

Yet think of the advantages if all first class mail moved by air. Not local letters, or from city to suburbs, of course, but all first class material moving more than, say, 150 miles.

Modern planes have the capacity to carry the mail loads which would result. Wright Cyclone engines give them the load-lifting power. Time saved would range from several hours to a matter of weeks. At ordinary surface rates, the extra mail revenue would provide increased air transport service with national benefits. And both the business world and the general public would gain from this type of mail service and the increased speed which it would bring.

THE SHAPE OF PLANES TO COME

On world air routes you will see the Martin JRM-1 Mars transports, another type of Cyclone-powered plane for passengers and cargo. Long-range, heavy-capacity flying boats, the Mars transports can include in their cargo over 20,000 pounds of mail per plane. The power: four Wright Cyclone 18's of 2,200 horsepower each.



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